THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR MAY 1808:

With a View of CARLISLE CASTLE.

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State

With the CELEBRATED ASH TREE said to have been PLANTED by MARY Q. of SCOTS

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from April 26. to May 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
April 26	30.05	37	40	——	Cloudy
27	30.08	37	52	——	Clear
28	30.09	36	52	——	Cloudy
29	29.95	37	48	——	Ditto
30	29.75	40	59	——	Clear
May 1	29.98	45	58	——	Ditto
2	30.95	49	57	——	Cloudy
3	29.9	44	57	——	Clear
4	29.89	42	67	——	Ditto
5	29.87	53	65	——	Cloudy
6	29.65	47	65	——	Clear
7	29.63	55	70	0.04	Showers
8	29.68	51	51	0.02	Ditto
9	29.6	44	55	1.05	Rain
10	29.68	45	55	0.2	Ditto
11	29.67	49	60	0.01	Showers
12	29.92	51	62	0.04	Ditto
13	30.04	52	64	0.1	Rain
14	30.02	52	60	——	Clear
15	30.03	54	67	——	Ditto
16	30.08	50	67	——	Ditto
17	30.	50	58	——	Ditto
18	30.15	42	65	——	Ditto
19	30.1	47	67	——	Ditto
20	30.05	52	77	——	Ditto
21	29.4	53	67	——	Ditto
22	29.75	47	67	——	Ditto
23	29.64	42	52	0.15	Rain
24	29.9	44	57	0.01	Showers
25	29.95	46	53	0.3	Rain

Quantity of Rain, 1.92

High Water at LEITH For JUNE 1808.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
W. 1	7 42	8 7
Th. 2	8 31	8 56
Fr. 3	9 22	9 48
Sa. 4	10 14	10 41
Su. 5	11 9	11 37
M. 6	——	0 6
Tu. 7	0 36	1 6
W. 8	1 36	2 6
Th. 9	2 37	3 6
Fr. 10	3 36	4 4
Sa. 11	4 32	4 58
Su. 12	5 25	5 49
M. 13	6 13	6 36
Tu. 14	6 59	7 21
W. 15	7 43	8 4
Th. 16	8 26	8 47
Fr. 17	9 8	9 29
Sa. 18	9 50	10 12
Su. 19	10 34	10 57
M. 20	11 20	11 43
Tu. 21	——	0 7
W. 22	0 32	0 57
Th. 23	1 22	1 47
Fr. 24	2 12	2 38
Sa. 25	3 4	3 30
Su. 26	3 55	4 20
M. 27	4 45	5 10
Tu. 28	5 34	5 59
W. 29	6 23	6 48
Th. 30	7 13	7 30

MOON's PHASES

For JUNE 1808.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.
First Quart.	2.	0.	11. morn.
Full Moon,	8.	3.	22. aftern.
Last Quart.	15.	9.	56. even.
New Moon,	24.	0.	44. morn.

June 4. King George III. born, 1738.
5. Duke of Cumberland born, 1771.
21. Longest day.
21. Midsummer.

The

THE
Scots Magazine,
AND
EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,
For MAY 1808.

Account of Carlisle Castle.

THE frontispiece to this Magazine represents the Castle of Carlisle, with one of the famous ash trees planted by Mary Queen of Scots, during her residence in that ancient fortress. It is rendered more interesting by a most sacrilegious act which was perpetrated by the engineer who superintended some improvements in the Castle. Carlisle Castle was the place allotted to the unfortunate Queen after she had taken refuge in the dominions of her sister sovereign. Here the unhappy fugitive passed many months under the care of Lord Scroop, who was then warden of the western marches. The rooms are still shown which were dignified by that beautiful and interesting Queen's presence.—A terrace-walk on which she was permitted to take exercise still retains the name of the lady's-walk; this walk was shaded by some stately ash trees, whose towering branches almost covered the old Portcullis gate. Tradition had assigned the origin of these trees to Mary, and it was always said they were planted by her own hand. As such, they were sacred in the eye of every lover of beauty, and though they were truly beautiful objects as appendages to an ancient building, yet they were viewed with a double interest when connected with a name so truly interesting. But these trees were, with a disregard to every thing that could be urged to the contrary, consigned to the axe, and sold for a few guineas! One of them was said to be the largest ash tree in Cumberland, and contained many hundred square feet. An act of such unthinking barbarity did not escape the punishment it deserved. A statement of the circumstances, drawn up by a person resident in Carlisle, was repeated in all the public newspapers, and through the medium of some of these reached the knowledge of the Board of Ordnance, who immediately instituted an inquiry respecting the conduct of the engineer. He was immediately suspended, and escaped future punishment by a sudden and unexpected death. Though the money was refunded, the reverend trees were for ever levelled! and they are preserved only by the draftsman's care, and the tenacious remembrance of the inhabitants.

To our readers who are acquainted with the intimate connection which sub-

subsisted between this part of the united kingdom and Carlisle, we make no apology for introducing to their notice the following historical sketch of that city, drawn up by a learned correspondent.

History and Description of the City of CARLISLE.

ANTIQUARIES and historians seem to disagree in fixing the derivation of the name of Carlisle. It was called by the Romans and Britons *Luguvallam*, and *Lugubalium*, or *Luguballia:* the Saxons termed it *Luel;* and the Saxon word *Caer* (meaning a city) being joined thereto, *Caer Luel* has probably, by an easy corruption, been changed to its present name *Carlisle.*

Carlisle is allowed by all writers to be of great antiquity; but its origin and ancient history are lost in the mazes of uncertainty. It seems to have been a place of importance in the time of the Romans; not so much, however, a station of defence, as of rest during intervals of tranquillity. After the retreat of the Romans, it is supposed, this place was evacuated by the Britons, and soon laid waste by the destructive irruption of the northern maurauders. It is pretty certain that King Egfrid caused Carlisle to be rebuilt, and fortified it with a wall: and, from the reign of that king to the coming of the Danes, it is presumed to have been much augmented in importance and power. These ravagers, however, after spreading devastation through Northumberland, proceeded to Carlisle, and are said to have burned the town, thrown down the walls, and killed the inhabitants. In that state the city was left for near 200 years, without an inhabitant, except a few Irish who lodged themselves among the ruins; so that large oaks grew in the desolate streets and among the ruins of houses.

Thus did this city lie in ashes till the coming of William the Conqueror; when Walter, a Norman priest, one of William's followers, began to rebuild it. William Rufus, afterwards, seeing the importance of this place as a western frontier, directed Walter to complete its rebuilding and fortification; which he performed, erecting many public edifices, and defending the whole by a perfect circumvallation and strong fortress. A colony of Flemings (probably the artificers who raised the fortifications) were then placed here. But, shortly after, these were removed to North Wales and the Isle of Anglesey; and the king replaced them with a colony of South Britons; men used to husbandry, and the culture of lands, for the purpose of cultivating the Forest of Inglewood, hitherto in its original state, and to teach the natives the art of profiting from the natural fertility of the soil. To this colony all the records agree in attributing the first regular tillage that was known in the fertile plains of Carlisle. But, notwithstanding these agricultural efforts, we find, 70 years afterwards, that the vicinity of this town was not cleared of wood.

About the beginning of the reign of King Stephen, Carlisle was seized by David King of Scotland; which, together with the whole county, Stephen afterwards ceded to him, with a view of procuring his aid against Henry II. In 1138, King David made this city the place of his retreat, after his dreadful overthrow at the battle of Standard. And here he received Alberic, the Pope's legate, by whose influence all the women captives were brought to Carlisle and set at liberty. He also obtained from the Scotch leaders a solemn promise, that, in future incursions, they would spare the church, and with-hold their swords from the aged, from women, and infants: an injunction which humanity dictated, but which the savage customs of the contending nations had not admitted into the modes of warfare.

In

In 1158, Henry II. and the Scotch King had an interview at Carlisle, relative to the restitution of Cumberland to the former. This meeting did not terminate pleasantly; but it appears, that soon afterwards the English obtained and held quiet possession of this city, till a fruitless assault was made upon it in 1173 by William the successor of Malcolm on the throne of Scotland. But returning the next year with an army of 80,000 men, he commenced a regular siege; the garrison, under the command of Robert de Vaux, was reduced to the greatest distress; and the town would probably soon have been in the hands of the Scots, had not William's being made prisoner at Alnwick concurred with other disastrous events for Scotland to put an end to the horrors of the war. During this reign great part of the city suffered by fire, and the records and charters were destroyed.

Alexander, King of Scotland, besieged and took Carlisle in the reign of King John; but could not reduce the castle, which held out, and continued in the hands of the English.

In 1292, great part of the city and cathedral, with the records, were destroyed by an accidental fire: and, in 1296, the Scots, after laying waste the county, approached Carlisle, burnt the suburbs, and attempted to take the city by storm; but the bravery of the inhabitants obliged them to abandon their enterprize, and retreat to their own country. During the attack the women shewed astonishing valour; they poured boiling water over the walls upon the heads of their assailants, and performed other intrepid actions.

On the 4th of June, in the 32d Edward I. half the city, as far as Rickergate, was burnt down; and three years after that time King Edward I. resided here for about five months, when he proceeded on his last expedition towards Scotland, and died at Burgh-on-Sands.

In the 9th of Edward II. the King of Scotland besieged Carlisle in regular form, for ten days; but was obliged to make a precipitate retreat, and was pursued by the English with good effect.

In the 11th of Edward III. the Scots laid siege to Carlisle, and burnt the suburbs, but the city held out.

In 1345, the Scots burnt this place, but were afterwards repulsed by the English.

Carlisle, during Aske's rebellion, in the 29th of Henry VIII. was besieged by an army of 8000 men. The garrison, however, found means to discomfit their designs; and they were afterwards intercepted by the Duke of Norfolk, who ordered the leaders, with about seventy others, for immediate execution, and hung them on the city walls.

In the 40th and 41st of Elizabeth a dreadful plague visited this place; to which 1196 persons fell victims.—These were computed to be about one third of the inhabitants.

In 1644, Carlisle was surrendered to the Parliament forces under Lesley, after a siege and blockade of near eight months; in which time the distress of the garrison was so great, that they eat dogs, horses, rats, &c.

The last hostile acts of which Carlisle was the scene, were those in the Scotch rebellion in 1745; when it was taken possession of by the rebel army; and afterwards retaken by the King's forces, under the Duke of Cumberland. The result of this transaction is too well known to need a repetition here.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Proceedings of the WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

AT the last meeting of the Wernerian Natural History Society, (14th May) Mr P. Walker read an Ac-

Account of the Birds that frequent the vicinity of Edinburgh. He enumerated 178 species; of which 11 belong to the genus Falco; 4 to Strix; 1 Lanius.—8 Corvus; 1 Oriolus; 1 Cuculus; 1 Picus; 1 Alcedo; 1 Upupa; 1 Certhia.—2 Sturnus; 6 Turdus.—1 Ampelis; 2 Loxia; 7 Emberiza; 8 Fringilla; 1 Muscicapa; 3 Alauda; 15 Motacilla; 4 Parus; 4 Hirundo; 1 Caprimulgus,—2 Columba.—10 Phasianus; 6 Tetrao.—3 Ardea; 6 Scolopax; 7 Tringa; 4 Charadrius; 1 Haematopus.—3 Rallus; 3 Fulica; 4 Podiceps.—4 Alca; 6 Colymbus; 2 Sterna; 12 Larus; 1 Procellaria; 5 Merganser; 20 Anas; 4 Pelecanus. This account was accompanied with interesting observations on the distinctions of several of the species, their changes of plumage at different ages and times of the year, and their kind of food; and specimens of some of the dubious species were exhibited.

At the same meeting, Mr Jameson read the following Mineralogical Queries, and stated the reasons that induced him to consider the objects pointed out by them, as deserving the particlar attention of Mineralogists.

Mineralogical Queries.

1. In what species of rock are the metalliferous veins of Tyndrum situated; and what are the minerals they contain?

2. Are the lead-glance veins of Strontian situated in Sienite; and what are their other geognostic relations?

3. Are the trap-veins that traverse the mining-field at Strontian, basalt, porphyry-slate, or greenstone; or do all these different species of rock occur in that district?

4. Does the quartz-rock of Scurabet and Morven in Caithness, and of Portsoy, in Banffshire, occur in an unconformable and overlying position; or does it belong to the conformable primitive rocks, as clay-slate or mica-slate?

5. Does not the granular rock of Bennevis rather belong to the Sienite than the granite formation?

6. Does the rock of the hill of Kinnoul, near Perth, belong to the flœtz-trap or newest flœtz-trap formation?

7. Is the mountain of Cairnsmuir, in Galloway, composed of old granite?

8. What is the extent, and particular geognostic relations, of the Black Pitchstone of Eskdale-Muir in Dumfries-shire?

9. Does the Black Pitchstone of the Cheviot Hills belong to the newest flœtz-trap formation?

10. On what formation does the porphyry slate of Braid Hills, near Edinburgh, rest; and what are the venigenous and imbedded fossils it contains?

11. What are the geognostic characters and relations of the edge and flat coal-beds or seams in Mid-Lothian?

12. On what formation does the Calton-Hill, near Edinburgh, rest?

13. Does the greenstone of Corstorphine Hill belong to the independent coal formation?

14. Does not the hill, on which the town of Stirling is built, belong to the coal formation?

15. What are the geognostic characters and relations of the veins that traverse, or are included in the greenstone of the independent coal formation?

16. What are the characters of the Transition Greenstone of the South of Scotland?

17. What are the particular species of petrifactions that occur in the transition limestone, near the Crook, on the road from Edinburgh to Moffat?

View of the Origin, Formation, and Present State of the RUSSIAN *Navy.*

THE first mention which we find of Russia as a naval power, is in the 9th century, when the Great Wolodimir reigned over that extensive coun-

country. At that time, Russia laid waste the shores of the Black Sea, and struck terror even into Constantinople. Yet the vessels, or rather canoes, in which these formidable expeditions were undertaken, rather recal to us the navigation of the American Indians, than that of an European power. The foundation of the vessel was laid in a long stem of a tree hollowed out, and elevated on each side to the height of about twelve feet, by planks joined to it. In these vessels they sailed down the Borysthenes, till they came to the place where this river is crossed by ledges of rock, which prohibit all navigation. The vessels were then brought to the shore, and dragged for several miles over land, till they could again embark on the river, and navigate without interruption. In the decay of the Greek empire, these fleets plundered, with little resistance, the shores of the Black Sea, which then abounded in opulent and commercial cities. After continuing these incursions for some time without resistance, they at length ventured to attack the imperial city. They made four several attacks upon Constantinople, with various success. At first, no expectation being entertained of such an attack, and consequently no precautions taken, they passed without opposition the long strait of the Bosphorus, where their rude vessels might easily have been stopped or destroyed; and having landed at the palace stairs, they proceeded directly to a church of the Virgin Mary. At another time, when the Greeks, warned by experience, had secured the Bosphorus by a strong barrier of arms and fortifications, their intrepid assailants without hesitation landed their boats, drew them over the isthmus, and sailed direct for the defenceless capital; while the Greeks, who supposed them to have sailed miraculously over dry land, lost all courage to resist them.

It does not appear that in the subsequent periods of her history, Russia made any considerable advances in navigation. Her country, comprising a vast mass of inland territory, extended then neither to the Baltic on one side, nor the Euxine on the other, and instead of any hope of extending her possessions, she could with difficulty maintain them against the inroads of the Poles and Tartars. She included indeed within her boundaries the free and commercial city of Great Novogorod; but as that place was indebted for its prosperity to its position near the Borysthenes, and its navigation, therefore, was entirely carried on by rivers, large vessels could not be employed with safety or advantage. After the destruction of this celebrated mart, the mercantile and naval shipping of Russia sunk into a state of perfect annihilation. Even from Archangel, where some trade was carried on, not a Russian vessel ever sailed: the commercial intercourse of that city with the European states, was carried on entirely in English or Dutch vessels. Russia had not a single vessel of any kind belonging to her, at the memorable era of the accession of Peter the Great. That Prince, whose active mind turned itself to every branch of public improvement, applied himself with peculiar ardour to the formation of a navy; and this appears to have been a leading object in his most splendid and daring enterprizes. At first, however, there was nothing in Russia which could give him even the idea of a navy. At last, he found upon the banks of a lake adjoining to one of his pleasure houses, a Dutch sloop which lay neglected and going to decay. This object instantly awakened in his mind the most magnificent projects. He immediately set about the construction of vessels; but as in such an occupation the employment of Muscovite workmen was out of the question, he was under the necessity of procuring Dutch carpenters. By their means, he constructed upon the lake of Pereslaf, first vessels of small

small burden, and then frigates of four guns. He caused these vessels to engage in mock fights with each other. An incident soon after occurred which impressed on him still more forcibly the importance of a navy. Having laid siege to Azof, he found it impossible to take that city so long as the Turks should have it in their power to send succours up the Don. He therefore procured Venetian artizans, who, constructing gallies for him, enabled him to shut the mouth of that river, after which the place was obliged to surrender. He found, however, that to employ only foreigners was extremely inconvenient, and precluded the carrying his operations to any great extent. This consideration led him to the well-known and extraordinary measure of leaving his territories for the purpose of learning in person the art of ship-building. The manner in which he accomplished this unexampled determination, is familiar to every reader.—After a residence of two years in England and Holland, he returned to his native country, completely master of the trade of a ship carpenter, which he appears to have valued above every other accomplishment. It was some time however before scope was afforded to his talents in this way. Internal disturbances and foreign war confined his attention for some time chiefly to military pursuits. But when, after being repeatedly beat, he at length succeeded in beating the Swedes, and in wrestling from them the provinces of Ingria and Livonia on the Baltic, he applied himself actively to the formation of a navy. He began with gallies, a species of vessels till then unknown in those seas, but the form of which were extremely well calculated for the rocky coasts of Sweden and Finland. Gradually enlarging their size, he was at length able to construct one of 90 guns, entirely by Muscovite workmen, which was launched in 1718 amid universal acclamations. Already, in 1714, he had gained a naval victory over the Swedes, where he himself fought, in the capacity of Vice-Admiral. At his death, in 1725, he left a marine of forty ships of the line and 200 gallies.

The acquisition of naval power seems, as already hinted, to have been the favourite object of the Czar's ambition. Even his military enterprizes appear to have been chiefly directed towards the acquisition of sea coast, as subservient to this object. Yet nature is not easily thwarted; and though Russia has risen to the first rank among the military powers of Europe; as a naval power, she has with difficulty maintained herself in the second rank. Her force in the Baltic appears to have rather decreased since the time of Peter; since, in 1788, it fought with doubtful success against the Swedish fleet, consisting only of twenty sail of the line. But the successful wars carried on by the Empress Catherine against the Turks led to the formation of a navy upon the Black Sea. This object was accordingly accomplished with great activity and success, and several successful engagements were fought against the Turkish fleet. The flotilla on the Caspian was in like manner formed about 1780, in consequence of the war which Russia was carrying on against Persia. It was extremely small, but as it has no rival there, it has been the undisputed mistress of that sea.

By an official statement at the beginning of the present war, it would appear that Russia has in the Baltic 20 sail of the line, carrying in all 1588 guns, 14 frigates, carrying 426 guns, and 20 gallies carrying 220 guns. In the Black Sea she has 12 sail of the line, 918 guns, and 4 frigates, 162 guns. On the Caspian there were only six small vessels, carrying in all 70 guns. At sea, 11 ships of the line, 760 guns. Ten ships of the line were said to be building.

Popu-

POPULATION *of the principal* CITIES *and* TOWNS *in* SCOTLAND, *according to the Return of* 1801.

CITIES AND TOWNS N.B. The mark * indicates the whole parish to be included.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many families occupied.	HOUSES. Uninhabited.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	OCCUPATIONS. All other Persons not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Total of Persons.
ABERDEEN.									
Aberdeen,	1,758	5,705	44	7,194	10,403	105	10,450	7,042	17,597
Old Machar,	1,383	2,842	40	4,160	5,751	315	2,652	6,994	9,911
Peterhead,	826	1,234	10	1,933	2,558	583	914	2,994	4,491
Huntly,	493	684	5	1,349	1,514	595	888	1,380	2,863
Frazersburgh,	490	571	21	1,000	1,215	375	217	1,623	2,215
Meldrum,	410	444	1	691	893	1,354	170	60	1,584
ARGYLE.									
Campbelltown,	1,000	1,582	—	3,095	3,998	661	649	5,783	7,093
Inverary & Glenary*,	275	440	—	986	1,065	114	215	1,722	2,051
AYR.									
Ayr,	727	1,238	18	2,424	3,068	477	4,861	154	5,492
Kilmarnock,	1,091	2,153	2	3,716	4,363	1,140	6,757	182	8,079
Irvine,	710	1,205	19	1,850	2,734	336	3,961	287	4,584
Maybole,	537	665	7	1,554	1,608	1,626	1,312	224	3,162
Stewarton,	430	592	17	1,272	1,385	1,341	1,161	155	2,657
BANFF.									
Banff,	660	907	13	1,541	2,030	616	429	2,526	3,571
Keith *,	723	909	26	1,372	1,912	495	435	2,334	3,284
Cullen *,	262	291	2	469	607	168	481	427	1,076
BERWICK.									
Dunse,	449	712	21	1,490	1,667	233	499	2,425	3,157
Coldstream *,	390	541	8	1,034	1,235	224	804	1,741	2,269
Lauder *,	339	399	10	810	950	543	634	583	1,760
Greenlaw *,	252	294	6	595	675	70	125	1,075	1,270
BUTE.									
Rothesay,	592	1,150	14	2,495	2,736	802	4,547	82	5,231
CAITHNESS.									
Thurso,	702	819	84	1,598	2,030	1,044	572	2,012	3,628
Wick,	884	922	6	1,781	2,205	2,879	1,015	92	3,986
CLACKMANNAN.									
Alloa,	807	1,287	10	2,416	2,798	174	541	4,499	5,214
Clackmannan,	710	710	29	1,384	1,577	406	150	2,405	2,961
CROMARTY.									
Cromarty,	410	552	7	956	1,252	262	575	1,371	2,208
DUMFRIES.									
Dumfries,	1,263	1,673	12	3,177	4,111	189	612	6,626	7,288
Annan,	464	553	7	1,227	1,343	389	341	1,840	2,570
Canquhar,	468	540	10	1,054	1,296	94	193	2,063	2,350
Lochmaben,	496	537	3	900	1,153	679	771	603	2,053
Langholm,	385	448	6	977	1,062	134	312	1,593	2,039
DUNBARTON.									
Dunbarton,	318	635	11	1,125	1,416	127	882	1,532	2,541
EDINBURGH.									
Edinburgh and Leith,	9,002	18,993	388	35,361	47,199	1,540	13,920	66,910	82,560
Of which for St Andrew's parish,	1,932	1,932	—	4,294	6,679	18	890	10,065	10,973
—for Canongate,	448	1,391	132	2,361	3,316	17	934	4,726	5,677
—for St Cuthberts,	1,808	7,007	15	13,313	16,323	1,373	5,606	22,657	29,636
—for other parishes,	3,304	4,986	209	6,658	12,373	13	3,275	18,457	21,005
—for South Leith,	715	2,873	—	5,279	6,765	113	2,897	9,034	12,044
—for North ditto,	795	804	27	1,355	1,873	6	318	2,904	3,228

May 1808.

(To be continued.)

small burden, and then frigates of four guns. He caused these vessels to engage in mock fights with each other. An incident soon after occurred which impressed on him still more forcibly the importance of a navy. Having laid siege to Azof, he found it impossible to take that city so long as the Turks should have it in their power to send succours up the Don. He therefore procured Venetian artizans, who, constructing gallies for him, enabled him to shut the mouth of that river, after which the place was obliged to surrender. He found, however, that to employ only foreigners was extremely inconvenient, and precluded the carrying his operations to any great extent. This consideration led him to the well-known and extraordinary measure of leaving his territories for the purpose of learning in person the art of ship-building. The manner in which he accomplished this unexampled determination, is familiar to every reader.—After a residence of two years in England and Holland, he returned to his native country, completely master of the trade of a ship carpenter, which he appears to have valued above every other accomplishment. It was some time however before scope was afforded to his talents in this way. Internal disturbances and foreign war confined his attention for some time chiefly to military pursuits. But when, after being repeatedly beat, he at length succeeded in beating the Swedes, and in wrestling from them the provinces of Ingria and Livonia on the Baltic, he applied himself actively to the formation of a navy. He began with gallies, a species of vessels till then unknown in those seas, but the form of which were extremely well calculated for the rocky coasts of Sweden and Finland. Gradually enlarging their size, he was at length able to construct one of 90 guns, entirely by Muscovite workmen, which was launched in 1718 amid universal acclamations. Already, in 1714, he had gained a naval victory over the Swedes, where he himself fought, in the capacity of Vice-Admiral. At his death, in 1725, he left a marine of forty ships of the line and 200 gallies.

The acquisition of naval power seems, as already hinted, to have been the favourite object of the Czar's ambition. Even his military enterprizes appear to have been chiefly directed towards the acquisition of sea coast, as subservient to this object. Yet nature is not easily thwarted; and though Russia has risen to the first rank among the military powers of Europe; as a naval power, she has with difficulty maintained herself in the second rank. Her force in the Baltic appears to have rather decreased since the time of Peter; since, in 1788, it fought with doubtful success against the Swedish fleet, consisting only of twenty sail of the line. But the successful wars carried on by the Empress Catherine against the Turks led to the formation of a navy upon the Black Sea. This object was accordingly accomplished with great activity and success, and several successful engagements were fought against the Turkish fleet. The flotilla on the Caspian was in like manner formed about 1780, in consequence of the war which Russia was carrying on against Persia. It was extremely small, but as it has no rival there, it has been the undisputed mistress of that sea.

By an official statement at the beginning of the present war, it would appear that Russia has in the Baltic 20 sail of the line, carrying in all 1588 guns, 14 frigates, carrying 426 guns, and 20 gallies carrying 220 guns. In the Black Sea she has 12 sail of the line, 918 guns, and 4 frigates, 162 guns. On the Caspian there were only six small vessels, carrying in all 70 guns. At sea, 11 ships of the line, 760 guns. Ten ships of the line were said to be building.

Popu-

POPULATION *of the principal* CITIES *and* TOWNS *in* SCOTLAND, *according to the Return of* 1801.

CITIES AND TOWNS N.B. The mark * indicates the whole parish to be included.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many families occupied.	HOUSES. Uninhabited.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	OCCUPATIONS. All other Persons not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Total of Persons.
ABERDEEN.									
Aberdeen,	1,758	5,705	44	7,194	10,403	105	10,450	7,042	17,597
Old Machar,	1,383	2,842	40	4,160	5,751	315	2,652	6,994	9,911
Peterhead,	826	1,234	10	1,933	2,558	583	914	2,994	4,491
Huntly,	493	684	5	1,349	1,514	595	888	1,380	2,863
Frazersburgh,	490	571	21	1,000	1,215	373	217	1,625	2,215
Meldrum,	410	444	1	691	893	1,354	170	60	1,584
ARGYLE.									
Campbelltown,	1,000	1,582	—	3,095	3,998	661	649	5,783	7,093
Inverary & Glenary*,	275	440	—	986	1,065	114	215	1,722	2,051
AYR.									
Ayr,	727	1,238	18	2,424	3,068	477	4,861	154	5,492
Kilmarnock,	1,091	2,153	2	3,716	4,363	1,140	6,757	182	8,079
Irvine,	710	1,205	19	1,850	2,734	336	3,961	287	4,584
Maybole,	537	665	7	1,554	1,608	1,626	1,312	224	3,162
Stewarton,	480	592	17	1,272	1,385	1,341	1,161	155	2,657
BANFF.									
Banff,	660	907	13	1,541	2,030	616	429	2,526	3,571
Keith *,	723	909	26	1,372	1,912	495	435	2,354	3,284
Cullen *,	262	291	2	469	607	168	481	427	1,076
BERWICK.									
Dunse,	449	712	21	1,490	1,667	233	499	2,425	3,157
Coldstream *,	390	541	8	1,034	1,235	224	304	1,741	2,269
Lauder *,	339	399	10	810	950	543	634	583	1,760
Greenlaw *,	252	294	6	595	675	70	125	1,075	1,270
BUTE.									
Rothesay,	592	1,150	14	2,495	2,736	802	4,347	82	5,231
CAITHNESS.									
Thurso,	702	819	84	1,598	2,030	1,044	572	2,012	3,628
Wick,	884	922	6	1,781	2,205	2,879	1,015	92	3,986
CLACKMANNAN.									
Alloa,	807	1,287	10	2,416	2,798	174	541	4,499	5,214
Clackmannan,	710	710	29	1,384	1,577	406	150	2,405	2,961
CROMARTY.									
Cromarty,	410	552	7	956	1,252	262	575	1,371	2,208
DUMFRIES.									
Dumfries,	1,263	1,673	12	3,177	4,111	189	612	6,626	7,288
Annan,	464	553	7	1,227	1,343	389	341	1,840	2,570
Canquhar,	468	540	10	1,054	1,296	94	193	2,063	2,350
Lochmaben,	496	537	3	900	1,153	679	771	603	2,053
Langholm,	385	448	6	977	1,062	134	312	1,593	2,039
DUNBARTON.									
Dunbarton,	318	635	11	1,125	1,416	127	882	1,532	2,541
EDINBURGH.									
Edinburgh and Leith,	9,002	18,993	388	35,361	47,199	1,540	13,920	66,910	82,560
Of which for St Andrew's parish,	1,932	1,932	—	4,294	6,679	18	890	10,065	10,973
—for Canongate,	448	1,391	132	2,361	3,316	17	934	4,726	5,677
—for St Cuthberts,	1,808	7,007	15	13,313	16,323	1,373	5,606	22,657	29,636
—for other parishes,	3,304	4,986	209	6,658	12,373	13	3,275	18,457	21,005
—for South Leith,	715	2,873	—	5,279	6,765	113	2,897	9,034	12,044
—for North ditto,	795	804	27	1,355	1,873	6	318	2,904	3,228

May 1808.

(To be continued.)

An original and genuine NARRATIVE, *now first published, of the remarkable* BLOCKADE *and* ATTACK *of* BLAIR-CASTLE, *the* HOUSE *of* JAMES, DUKE *of* ATHOL, *by the* FORCES *of the* REBELS *in the Spring of* 1746, *written by a* SUBALTERN OFFICER *of his* MAJESTY'S GARRISON, *who served in the* DEFENCE, *and has long since been a* GENERAL *in the first rank.*

IN February 1746, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived at Perth, with the King's army under his command, on his march towards the East coast and Northern part of Scotland, against the Rebels, who had retired to the country about Inverness. He there found it necessary to make two detachments from the several regiments of infantry under him, to secure and keep in awe the country of Athol, where almost all the inhabitants were notoriously disaffected to government. One of these detachments, consisting of 200 men, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Webster, was sent to occupy Castle Menzies, the seat of Sir Robert Menzies of Weem, in order to secure the passage of the Tay at Tay-bridge, and for other objects.

The second detachment of 300 men, commanded by Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart. Lieut.-Col. of the Royal North British Fusileers, was sent by the route of Dunkeld, and through the Pass of Killicranky, to take post at Blair-Castle, the seat of James Duke of Athol, a very faithful subject of his Majesty, but then absent from the country; whilst almost all the others, capable of bearing arms, had followed the standard of the pretended Prince of Wales; and were suspected to maintain a traitorous correspondence with the ladies, and aged gentlemen, or persons of any note who had remained in the country.

The chief object of the service committed to the commandant of the King's garrison in Blair-Castle, was therefore supposed to be, not only to prevent such correspondence, but to prevent all ill consequences arising by interception of such correspondence, and effectually to cut off, by proper parties, at fit outposts, the communications by the great roads between the Southern and Northern parts of the country.

Accordingly there were several outposts taken possession of, and kept by parties from the garrison of Blair; but none of these parties exceeded the command of a non-commissioned officer. As to what means were used by the commandant to obtain useful information, and convey it to the Duke of Cumberland, the writer of these notes knew of no step taken in that way; nor of any prisoner of note brought in, under suspicion of treason, excepting once the Hon. Mrs Robertson of Lude, a sister of Lord Nairne; but who contrived so well to justify herself with the commandant, as to be apologized to, entertained at dinner, and sent back to her house. As to voluntarily and faithfully sending intelligence to the commandant, none were supposed to shew that loyalty, excepting some of the presbyterian clergy, and Thomas Bissett, Esq. of Kincraigie, residing near Dunkeld, where he was the Judge of the Commissariot Court, and certainly a most zealous and active friend to government. One lady too, (called lady Faskally,) sister of John Mackenzie of Delvin, Esq. was esteemed to be sincerely loyal; and sometimes visited Blair-Castle, where she was particularly well received.

As, at the time of the detachments being sent from Perth, no siege or blockade of Blair-Castle had been foreseen, it was expected that an open communication with it, and the means of its garrison being supplied with provisions, would be securely main-

maintained; the quantity of garrison provisions sent to it, (which is not exactly recollected,) was but small; and no artillery or military stores were either sent, or, it is believed, afterwards demanded by the commandant: in so much that, on the castle's being first surrounded by the rebels, and the number of serviceable cartridges of powder and ball, in possession of the soldiers, strictly examined, it was found that they did not exceed 19 per man. With respect to water, there was a draw-well in the house; but before the troops were shut up, most of the water used by them, for different purposes, was brought from a brook which formed a pond at a small distance from the front of the castle.

Blair-Castle was then irregular and very high, with walls of great thickness: having what was called *Cuming's Tower* projecting from the west end of the front of the house which faces to the North. The entrance into the ground story of that tour was by a door in the centre of its E. side, without the house: but it might be defended by musket fire from some of the windows. The great entrance into the house itself, was by a large door on the E. side of a stair-case, projecting from the front to the North: and adjoining to the E. gavel of the old house or castle, a square new building had been begun, but only carried up to a few feet above some beams or joists fixed for the first floor. There was, at 4 or 5 yards distance eastward from that new building, a strong wall running N. and S. for 40 or 50 yards, and of about 15 or 16 feet in height: as forming the west end of a sunk bowling-green, and serving as a strong retaining wall to the ground above, which lay between it and the E. end of the new building: and about the centre of this wall, fronting, and on a level with the bowling-green, was a pretty large recess, or room for holding the bowls, and into which persons might occasionally retire. Along the N. side of this bowling-green ran a range of office-houses, chiefly seeming to be new built. But, between this period and autumn 1777, when the writer of this had the honour to visit the Duke and Duchess of Athol*, there had been great alterations made, particularly on the castle itself, which had been considerably lowered, modernized, and improved, with a front of modern appearance: and the very high projection, called Cuming's tower, had been taken away: it is said also, that other improvements in the gardens and other environs have been since made by the present Duke.

But to return to matters relative to the king's garrison, and the blockade of the castle, it is to be observed, that very early in the morning of the 17th March, all the detached parties, without the castle, had been completely surprized, and made prisoners, by the rebels, at their several posts; after which, by break of day, Blair-Castle itself was so closely invested on all sides, by the advanced post of the rebel forces, that they fired from behind the nearest walls of enclosures, at the picket guard of the garrison, which was commanded by a subaltern, and posted at a short distance from the castle. It was with some danger of being intercepted that that guard, as well as some horses belonging to the officers, with a small quantity of provender, could be brought into the house: and one of the horses, which had been just brought by Captain Peregrine Wentworth †, of his Majesty's 4th regt. of foot, having been brought too late to get into the castle itself, was put into the lower part of Cuming's tower, with the door shut upon it, and without either forage or water.

The

* G. M. was accompanied by his relation, John Whyte of Bennochy, Esq.

† Peregrine Wentworth of Toulston Lodge, Esq. near Tadcaster in Yorkshire: a very respectable gentleman, still living.

The great door in the stair-case being then barricado'd, and a small guard placed at it, some disposition of the garrison (amounting now to about 270 men, rank and file) was made thro'-out the different apartments of the castle, under their proper officers; and with positive orders to the men to abstain from any firing by the windows, excepting in case of being actually attacked.

For the defence of the new unfinished building before-mentioned, which joined the E. end of the castle, and to which the only communication was down by a ladder of 10 or 12 steps, from a door in the E. end of the castle, a hasty flooring or platform of loose boards was laid on the joists; and an Ensign *, with a guard of 25 men, was posted on it; who was not relieved during the whole of the blockade.

There was also a small guard, with a non-commissioned officer, appointed to remain at the draw-well within the house, with orders to prevent any water from being taken up, excepting during an hour in the morning; a precaution which was judged to be necessary, in order to obtain a sufficient quantity that should not be too muddy.

The provisions in the castle, excepting what were accidentally in it, for the use of the commandant and officers, consisted chiefly, if not wholly, of biscuit and cheese, of which too the quantity was so small, that the whole allowance fixed, *per diem*, for each man, was only one pound of biscuit, a quarter of a pound of cheese, with a bottle of water.

There were, of persons to be subsisted in the castle, (besides the garrison, and a few servants of officers,) domestics of the Duke of Athol to the number of 7, viz. a land-steward and female house-keeper, with 3 maid-servants, a gardener, and game-keeper.

Pretty early in the forenoon of the 17th March, Lord George Murray, as Lieutenant General for the Prince-Regent, with Major-Generals Lord Nairne and Mr Macpherson of Clunie, and the principal part of the rebel forces, having established their head-quarters in and about the village of Blair, nearly a quarter of a mile to the north of the castle, sent down a summons, written on a very shabby piece of paper, requiring Sir Andrew Agnew, Baronet, commanding the troops of the Elector of Hanover, to surrender forthwith the castle, garrison, military stores, provisions, &c. into the hands of Lieut.-Gen. Lord George Murray, commanding the forces there of his Royal Highness the Prince-Regent, as the said Sir Andrew Agnew should answer to the contrary at his peril.

It appeared afterwards, that no Highlanders, from the impressions they had received of the outrageous temper of Sir Andrew Agnew, could be prevailed on to carry that summons; but a maid-servant from the inn at Blair, (then kept by one M'Glashan,) being rather handsome, and very obliging, conceived herself to be on so good a footing with some of the young officers, that she need not be afraid of being shot, and undertook the mission: taking care, however, when she came near the castle, to wave the paper containing the summons over her head, as a token of her embassy: and when she arrived at one of the low windows in the passage, whither the furnisher of these notes, with three or four more of the officers, had come, the window was opened, and her speech heard; which strongly advised a surrender, promising very good treatment by Lord George Murray, and the other highland gentlemen: but denounced, if resistance were made, that as the highlanders were a thousand strong, and had cannon, they would batter down,

* Ensign (now General) Robt. Melville of his Majesty's 25th regt. of foot in which he had served the two preceding campaigns.

down, or burn the castle, and destroy the whole garrison.

That speech was received from Molly with juvenile mirth by the officers, who told her, that those gentlemen would be soon driven away, and the garrison again become visitors at M'Glashan's, as before. She then pressed them much, that the summons should be received from her, and carried to Sir Andrew: but that was positively refused by all, excepting a Lieutenant, who being of a timid temper, with a constitution impaired by drinking, did receive the summons, and after its being read, carried it up, to deliver it to Sir Andrew; with some hopes, doubtless, of its having success: but no sooner did the peerless knight hear something of it read, than he furiously drove the Lieutenant out of his presence, to return the paper: vociferating after him, so loud, on the stairs, strong epithets against Lord George Murray, with threatnings to shoot through the head any other messenger whom he should send: that the girl herself perfectly overheard him, and was glad to take back the summons, and to return with her life to Lord George; who, with Lord Nairne, Clunie, and some other principal officers, were seen standing together, in the church-yard of Blair, to receive her, and could be observed, by their motions and gestures, to be much diverted by her report.

(To be concluded in our next.)

EXPLANATION *of Terms in the Charter of the Town of* AYR.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I Was highly gratified with the explanation of the Gaelic names in the Charter of the Town of Ayr, communicated to the public in your useful Miscellany of November last, and very much regret that communications of this kind are not more frequent. The antiquities of Scotland lye widely and thickly scattered, and are every day sinking into eternal oblivion. In the course of a few years there would perhaps not have been a man living capable of explaining the said Charter. It is not my intention to add any thing to what is already so ably executed, but merely to explain two words which the author seems to consider as now unintelligible or doubtful. These are *Loudun* and *Crois-nan-Con.*

I am, Sir, yours &c.

18*th April* 1808. *Miso.*

Loudun, i. e. *Lagh Dun*, i. e. the Law or Justice Hill. *Lagh* is the Etymon of our English word *Law*, and has been corrupted and modernized into Law, and Low, as the numerous *Law Hills* and *Cnoc-an-Lows* every where to be met with, sufficiently testify. This boundary of the precincts of the town of Ayr is therefore a *Justice Hill*, and such is the peculiar and uniform structure of these *Laghs*, *Laws*, *or Lows*, that, if not demolished, it cannot possibly be mistaken, under whatever name it may now present itself. In fixing the boundaries of property, it was necessary to have recourse to objects in their nature likely to be most permanent and durable. Thus in the present case we find a *Moss*, a *Mill-Dam*, a *Cross*, &c. and certainly a *Justice Hill* might rank with any of them as an eligible land-mark, either on the score of *notoriety* or stability.

Crois-nan-Con, i. e. the Hounds' Cross i. e. the Hunting Cross. In ancient times hounds were the emblems of nobility, and our ancestors appear at an early period to have derived a principal part of their subsistence from hunting. This cross is the boundary betwixt the counties of *Dumfries* and *Ayr*. The circumjacent country is mountainous and uncultivated, and at the time of the erection

erection of this cross must have been merely a hunting tract, as it is little cultivated even at this day. This cross therefore appears to be, as the name imports, the *Limes Venandi*, or hunting boundary betwixt two ancient chieftains, whose lands lay contiguous to it.

It is hardly at this day possible to conceive the importance anciently attached to hounds, and hunting privileges. A trespass on the lands of Earl Douglas occasioned the famous and tragical battle of *Chevy-Chace*. The stealing of a greyhound caused a war betwixt the Picts and Scots, bloody and inveterate almost beyond example. Instances of this kind are so numerous in the Scottish history, that I shall not further encroach on the patience of your readers, by pointing out minutely what is already generally known.

Our ancestors however carried their hunting jealousy still a pitch farther, and had not only their distinct hunting boundaries, as in the case of *Croisnan-Con*; but also boundaries and regulations of what was called the *Conjunct Hunting*. There is a *Clach-nan-Cochielg*, i. e. the Stone of the conjunct hunting, in the Orkneys. There is a *Carn Coshielg*, i. e. the Carn of the conjunct hunting*. This word *Cochielg* is a corruption of the Gaelic *Cosielg*.

The account which tradition gives of these conjunct huntings is not a little curious, and with it I shall conclude the present communication. On any commonty to which two or more proprietors had a right, there were placed on some conspicuous part a *Stone*, a *Carn*, or some other remarkable object, and generally in as central a situation as possible. When a hunting was intended, a day was fixed by the general concurrence of all interested, on which day they repaired to the *Stone*, or *Carn*, &c. and in company hunted all over the commonty. When the hunting was over, they all returned again to the *Stone*, or *Carn*, &c.—divided the prey, and took each the nearest way to their respective habitations. No hunting took place in their approach to, or in their departure from, the general place of rendezvous, so that these were, in the strictest sense of the word, *Conjunct Huntings*. If, however, any proprietor failed to appear at the time appointed, it was lawful for the rest to hunt without him, nor did he receive any part of the prey.

* Near *Jardine Hall*, about three miles from *Lockmaben*.

ACCOUNT *of* BOOKS *committed to the Flames, suppressed, or censured.*

(Continued from page 260.)

BLOUNT.—Translation into English of the two first books of Apollonius of Thyana, with notes, London 1680.

This work was condemned in England in 1693. The notes, which are very numerous, are directed against religion, and tend only to throw contempt on the holy scriptures. Charles Blount put an end to his own life in 1693, in despair at not being able to marry his brother's widow. It is of him that Pope says,

"If Blount dispatch'd himself, he played the man."

Sermons on the feigned conversion and nullity of the pretended absolution of Henry of Bourbon, by John Boucher, curate of St Benoist, Paris 1594, 8vo.

This work, printed with the privilege of the Duke of Mayenne, is very rare, because, immediately on the reduction of Paris, all the copies which could be found were burnt by the hands of the executioner. Boucher wrote also; "On the just abdication of Henry III. from the throne of France, Paris 1589;" containing a most

most furious satire against that monarch. He is also suspected of publishing, under the name of Francis of Verona, another still more exceptionable work, entitled, " Apology for John Chastel, and for the Fathers and Scholars of the Society of Jesus, banished from the kingdom of France," in answer to the decree of Parliament, given against them at Paris the 29th December 1594. Chastel, as is well known, had suffered the punishment of a regicide.

Bulls.—The author gives here an account of the disasters which happened to some of these mandates of the court of Rome, which had formerly been so powerful. A curious circumstance is mentioned with regard to a bull of Pope Innocent IV. in 1245, against the Emperor Frederick, ordered to be read in all parts of Christendom. A curate of Paris mounted the pulpit, and instead of reading the bull with the usual ceremonies, said: 'You know, my brethren, that I have orders to fulminate a decree of excommunication against Frederick. I am ignorant of the cause; I only know, that there is an implacable enmity between that Prince and the Pope. God only can tell which of the two is in the wrong; therefore, with all my might, as far as it can reach, I excommunicate him that does injury to the other, and acquit him that suffers it.' The Emperor, it is said, having learned this anecdote, sent a considerable reward to the preacher; but the Pope and St Louis obliged him to expiate his fault by a canonical penance.

Philip, the Fair, made a most vigorous resistance to the bulls fulminated against him in 1300, by Pope Boniface. The following is the answer which he made to one of them " To Boniface, pretended Pope, *peu ou point de salut* —Let your very great folly know, that we are subject to no one in temporal affairs; that the appointment to benefices belongs to us by the right of our crown; that the revenues of vacant churches are ours; that the provisions which we have made, and shall make, are valid, both for the past and the future; and that we will support, with all our power, those whom we have appointed, or shall appoint; such as believe otherwise, shall be reputed fools and madmen." In a general assembly of the states, held in 1303, his minister accused the Pope " of being a heretic; of not believing the immortality of the soul; of pretending that fornication is no sin; of being a sorcerer, and addicted to simony; of maintaining that the Pope cannot commit simony, which is heretical; of eating flesh at all seasons; of having shewn in all his proceedings a violent hatred against the French; of having said, that he would rather be a dog than a Frenchman." On the other hand, the Bishop of Pamiers accused Philip of being a false coiner; of not being of the genuine race of Charlemagne, but descended from a spurious branch; of being unworthy and incapable of governing France, &c. Such were the compliments which then passed between the Princes of Europe.

Henry IV. when King of Navarre, was excommunicated by Pope Sextus. The irritated monarch found means, through his emissaries at Rome, to have a reply fixed on all the streets of that city, on the gates of all the palaces of the cardinals, and even on that of the Vatican. The following are extracts: " Henry, by the grace of God, King of Navarre, Sovereign Prince of Bearn, first Peer and Prince of France, opposes the declaration and excommunication of Sextus V., calling himself Pope of Rome, maintains it to be false, and appeals from it as an abuse. In regard to heresy, of which he is falsely accused, says, and maintains, that Mr Sextus, calling himself Pope, has falsely and maliciously lied, and is himself a heretic—holds and declares him to be antichrist and heretic, and, in this character, wishes to have

have perpetual and irreconcileable war with him. If, in past times, the King's and Princes, his predecessors, have known very well how to chastise the temerity of such blades, as this pretended Pope Sextus, when they forgot their duty, and went beyond the bounds of their vocation, mingling the temporal and spiritual; the said King of Navarre, who is nowise inferior to them, hopes that God will give him grace to avenge the injury done to his king, to his house, and to all the parliaments of France, upon him, and his successors."

In 1661, a bachelor in theology, of the name of Tanaquil, maintained in a thesis, presented to the Sarbonne, the following proposition: "If the King should renounce the catholic religion, the Pope could depose him." A decree was passed, declaring this proposition to have been supported indiscreetly and inconsiderately; that the contrary was true, and that Tanquerel should retract, and should entreat the King to pardon his offence. Nevertheless, it was represented, that this question was agitated in the schools *doctrinaliter*, and not *juridice*, in the way of discourse only, and not to decide and determine it.

The Advantages of Marriage, and how salutary it is for the priests and bishops of this day, to espouse a christian girl: By the Abbe Desforges.—Brussels 1758, 8vo. The author of this work, feeling himself extremely indisposed to the celibacy to which his situation bound him, lays open his situation to the King, to the sovereign courts, to the bishops of France, and last of all, to the Pope, in order to obtain dispensation from his vows, or permission to marry, without losing the character of a priest. The indecent manner in which he expressed himself, the severities in which he indulged against the fathers of the church, and the pictures which he draws of the Council of Trent, could not fail to draw upon him the animadversions of his superiors, and the suppression of his work.

Encyclopedie. By Diderot and D'Alembert. The editors of this immense work experienced opposition from the very outset of their undertaking. Scarce did the two first volumes appear, when the impression was suspended, by a decree of council of the 7th February 1752. The prohibition was not taken off till the end of 1753; then five new volumes appeared; but in 1757 the censures were renewed, and a decree of 8th March 1759, revoked the privilege, and prohibited the continuance of the impression. It went on, however, from that time till 1766, and copies were secretly distributed. The clergy complained, and the government, having procured a list of the subscribers who had received copies, sent them an order from the king, to bring them to the lieutenant of police; the booksellers, authors, and all who assisted in this edition, were sent to the Bastile. Nevertheless, in the end, the printing of the last volumes was allowed, thro' the protection which Choiseul, Malesherbes, and other great men, afforded to the authors and editors of this vast enterprize.

This Encyclopedie first originated in a plan to translate that of Chambers. It was undertaken hy John Mills, an English gentleman, in conjunction with one Sellius, a native of Dantzic. These persons, being strangers, engaged the printer, Brereton, to take out the privilege in their name. Brereton, who appears to have been a complete scoundrel, takes out the patent in his own name. Mills and his companion, however, found means to make him acknowledge their right, and get the patent altered, so that they might appear to be the proprietors. But Brereton took care to introduce into these new proceedings, informalities of which he availed himself to get them set aside; and he then took out a new patent, in his own name,

name, for the Encyclopedie of Diderot and D'Alembert.

A process was raised against the booksellers for not having fulfilled their conditions. In the course of this process, it appeared, that the number of subscribers was upwards of 4000. The expence of printing was said to be 1,158,958 livres, (nearly 50,000l.) and the produce, 3,789,352 livres, (about 140,000l.) The prosecutors asserted, that the whole amount given to the writers was 150,000 livres, (6,250l.) while the booksellers represented it as amounting to 400,000 livres, (nearly 17,000l.) It is certain, however, that Diderot, who took so great a share in this publication, gained nothing by it but an annuity of 1000 livres, (42l.)

Geological Society.

Mineralogy, although one of the most important and interesting branches of Natural History, has, until lately, been almost totally neglected in Great Britain. The persevering industry of Kirwan, the zeal and acuteness of Bournon, the discoveries and writings of the disciples of the Wernerian School, have assisted very materially in exciting that general taste for this science which is now manifesting itself in the kingdom. The mineralogical memoirs in the late volumes of the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, of the Royal Irish Academy, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, shew that these illustrious bodies are now particularly interested in encouraging mineralogical investigations. Several years ago, a Mineralogical Society was established in London, and we lately announced the establishment of a Wernerian Natural History Society in this place, one of whose objects is the cultivation of mineralogy. Very lately, the most zealous and best-informed mineralogists in, and about London, have associated themselves into a body, under the title of the *Geological Society*. The object of this society is to be the promotion of Geology, or the natural history of the inorganic parts of the earth. The following office-bearers have been elected: Right Hon. Mr Greville, Patron.—G. B. Greenough, Esq. M. P. President.—Dr Babington and Mr Davy, Vice-Presidents.—Mr Pepys, Treasurer; and Dr J. Laird, Secretary.

This Society has published a series of Geological Queries, of which we have been favoured with a copy, and which we shall, in this, and our succeeding number, lay before our readers. These Geological Inquiries are preceded by the following Introduction.

"Geology relates to the knowledge of the system of our earth, of the arrangements of its solid, fluid, and aeriform parts, their mutual agencies, and the laws of their changes.

"In this point of view, it is necessarily connected with many branches of Natural Science, but it is more particularly dependent upon Mineralogy, which distinguishes the species of inorganic bodies; and upon Chemistry, which investigates the intimate nature of matter and its hidden properties.

"Geology, in its comprehensive sense, is consequently a sublime and difficult science; but fortunately for its progress, it is susceptible of division into many different departments, several of which are capable of being extended by mere observation.

"The knowledge of the general and grand arrangements of nature must be collected from a number of particular and minute instances, and on this ground the slightest information relating to the structure of the earth is to be regarded as of some importance.—To reduce Geology to a system, demands a total devotion of time, and an acquaintance with almost every branch of experimental and general Science, and can be performed only by

by Philosophers; but the facts necessary to this great end, may be collected without much labour, and by persons attached to various pursuits and occupations; the principal requisites being minute observation and faithful record.—The Miner, the Quarrier, the Surveyor, the Engineer, the Collier, the Iron Master, and even the Traveller in search of general information, have all opportunities of making Geological observations; and whether these relate to the metallic productions, the rocks, the strata, the coal of any district; or to the appearances and forms of mountains, the directions of rivers, and the nature of lakes and waters, they are worthy of being noticed.

"It is with a view to facilitate and in some measure to direct general research, that the Members of the Geological Society have collected from different sources, and put together the annexed inquiries; and, as insulated remarks and local information can be of no avail, unless preserved and arranged, they venture to offer a repository for any facts that may be communicated to them. One great end of their association is to afford means by which this kind of knowledge may be concentred; and they conceive that, by the labours and talents of many individuals, thus united and assisted, several important objects may be easily attained; that Mineralogical maps of districts, which are now so much wanting, may be supplied; that the nomenclature of the science may be gradually amended by the selection of the most current and significant terms; that theoretical opinions may be compared with the appearances of Nature, and above all, a fund of practical information obtained applicable to purposes of public improvement and utility. They address themselves more especially to their countrymen, and they cannot conclude, without noticing the extraordinary facility of obtaining Geological information, afforded by the territory of the British Isles, and the peculiar interest which ought to be attached by their inhabitants to such inquiries. In no equal space is so great a surface of the earth laid bare by nature and by art; no country is richer in those mineral productions on which some of the most important of our manufactures, and the most useful of the arts of life depend; and the present time is one in which we are particularly called upon to explore and employ the whole of our native riches and internal resources."

Geological Inquiries.

§ I. *Concerning Mountains and Hills.*

Are they solitary, or in groups, or do they form a chain?

If Solitary,

The general figure, as conical, pyramidal, &c.—more particularly of the summits?

The height above their base, and above the level of the sea?

The length, breadth, and general form of a horizontal section passing through the base, or the *ground plan*; and the points of the compass between which the long diameter lies?

The degree of declivity on every side with regard to the circumjacent plain?

Do they present on any side abrupt craggy faces, and to what points of the compass are these opposed?

Do these precipices extend to the foot of the mountain, or are there at their bottom sloping banks of loose fragments?

Is the surface smooth or rugged?—dry or marshy?

To what height does vegetation ascend, and what are the prevailing plants in different parts of the ascent?

The springs, streams, lakes, hollows, gullies, caverns?

Whether any loose blocks of stone are found on the surface, different from those of which the mountain is composed?

In

In addition to the preceding Inquiries,

If in a group,

Are the component mountains of nearly the same height?

Which are highest, the central or external ones?

If in a Chain,

The outline of the chain?

Its highest point?

Its length?

Whether straight or curved, and extended between what points of the compass?

Whether any lateral ridges proceed from the main chain?

§ II. *Concerning Vallies.*

Their geographical boundaries?

Their length, breadth, depth?

Are they occasionally dilated and contracted, or do their sides preserve an uniform parallelism?

Is the bottom or floor even or rugged?—nearly level or much inclined? If inclined, whether regularly or interruptedly, and in what direction?

Are the slopes that form their sides smooth and gentle, or rugged and precipitous?

Do the opposite sides consist of the same kind of rock, and do they correspond in the inclination of their beds or strata?

Are there on their sides depositions of water-worn and rounded pebbles, either loose or compacted, and to what height do they reach?

Are the detached fragments, by which the bottom is overspread, angular or rounded? of the same species of rock as composes the sides of the valley, or different?

Of what description is the solid rock or base upon which these rest?

Are they open or closed at one or both extremities?

Do any subordinate lateral vallies open into the main one, and what remarkable circumstances occur at their junction?

Do streams rise in or flow through them, and in what direction?

§ III. *Concerning Plains.*

Their shape and extent, with the nature, height, and general appearance of the hills or mountains by which they may be bounded?

The degree and direction of their inclination or slope?

The nature and character of the different soils by which they are covered?

Whether dry or abounding in springs and standing waters?

If traversed by streams, in what direction do they flow?

Are the beds of rounded pebbles (if such occur) composed of minerals similar to those which form the surrounding mountains?

Have any opportunities presented themselves, in sinking shafts or wells, cutting canals, excavating docks and quarries, and digging foundations, of examining the subjacent strata, and what are the results of such observations?

§ IV. *Concerning Rivers.*

Their source, their mouth?

The direction and length of their course, and whether these are the same now as formerly?

Their breadth, depth, and rapidity?

What is the rate of their descent or fall? is it uniform or interrupted?

The amount of their periodical increase or decrease?

The colour, temperature, and other properties of the water?

Whether any part of their course is subterranean?

Do they run in the same direction as the strata, or cross them, and at what angle?

The nature of the bed, whether rock, mud, sand, or gravel? Are the pebbles of the same rock as that of the adjacent country?

To be continued.

Of

Of RELIGIOUS PRAISES, *or of* HYMNS.

From the French of Thomas.

LAUDATORY compositions are very ancient. If we seek their origin, we shall find it in the first hymns that were addressed to the Divinity. These hymns were inspired by admiration and gratitude. It was natural that man, when first placed upon the earth, should be struck with the grand spectacle which nature displayed before his eyes. The extent of the heavens, the depth of forests, the immensity of the seas, the richness and variety of the plains, that innumerable multitude of beings in motion, destined to be the ornament of the globe which he inhabited; all this vast assemblage naturally conveyed to his mind an impression of grandeur. Another sentiment soon succeeded.—He saw that this magnificent nature had relations with him. The stars lent him their light. Fruits sprung up beneath his feet, or dropt from the branches to nourish him. The trees protected him by their shade, and offered shelter to his repose. The heavens, during his slumber, seemed to cover themselves with a veil, and shed only a mild and tranquil light on his abode. Struck with so many wonders, he feels that their cause is not in himself; he feels that all is the work of a Being hidden from his senses, but who manifests himself by his benefits. Then he seeks this Being amid the solitary world in which he has been thrown; he inquires of the heavens, of the earth, of all that surrounds him; he listens if he can hear his voice.—Full of that religious sentiment which rises in his breast, he mingles his voice with that of nature; and from the summit of a mountain, or in a remote valley, by the sound of rivers and torrents which roll beneath his feet, he sings a hymn in honour of the Divinity, whose presence he experiences, who makes him to exist and to feel.

The first hymn which was sung in this solitude of the world, was a great era to mankind. Soon the fathers were seen to assemble their children amid the fields, to render the same homage. The old man was seen in the midst of his harvest, in one hand holding a sheaf of corn, and with the other pointing to the heavens, that he might teach his family to praise that GOD by whom they were nourished.

In these early ages, praises were offered to the Divinity at the rising of the Sun: this was a kind of new creation, which restored the universe to man. Praises were offered at the approach of night, on account of the fear inspired by its silence and obscurity. Praises were in like manner offered at the beginning of the year, at the change of seasons, and at every new moon. It would seem as if, at the origin of the world, man, ill assured as yet of the beneficence of Nature, was, if we may so speak, every instant astonished at not being abandoned by her; and the disorder which he beheld in many parts of the yet uncultivated earth, made him set greater value on that invariable order which he perceived in the heavens.

At a subsequent period, even among the most polished nations, whenever any unexpected good fortune, or any terrible disaster occurred, men were ever in haste to propitiate the gods who were the objects of their worship. Accordingly we find in history that it was particularly in the time of pestilence and war; when great battles were lost; when pestilence swept away the citizens by thousands; when the people imagined they saw a pale and terrible spectre spreading desolation over their walls; then it was that, in the temples, and at the foot of the altars, the priests, surrounded by a numerous people, and all together raising their hands to heaven, composed new hymns, and sung them to the Divinity.

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We may naturally expect that, during these awful periods, hymns should be animated by imagination, and should breathe enthusiasm; for man, when struggling against nature, conceives higher ideas from the very view of his own weakness. Then every thing appears to his eyes under an exaggerated form; his expressions rise with his ideas: he paints every object with strength; he borrows from all nature, images to praise him to whom nature is subject. His style is sometimes mysterious, like the Being whom he addresses. Even in the sounds which he employs, his ear seeks to find a harmony before unknown; and to give, as it were, a habitation to the Divinity, he has raised pillars, has dug out vaults, has shaped porticos; to represent him, as it were, he has enlarged every proportion, and sought to give him a commanding figure; in his attempts to approach him at periods of solemnity, he has exchanged his ordinary step, for one regulated by cadence and measure; thus in order to praise the Divinity he seeks, if we may so express ourselves, to improve upon words, and joining poetry to music, creates a language every way distinct from the common language.

But how durst the mind of man conceive the idea of praising God?—The friend may praise his friend, the slave his master, the subject his king.—Notwithstanding the distinction of ranks, man stands still by the side of man. Pride separates, yet nature unites them. But between man and GOD where is the common measure?

Yet all nations have had their hymns. Their wishes, their wants, their vices, or their virtues, have determined the attributes that were to be praised in the Divinity. I praise thee, cries the savage inhabitant of Greenland, O thou whose invisible hand every year brings the whale under my harpoons, and makes his blood stream through the sea, to assist me in tracing his path when he retreats from the shore. And at the other extremity of the globe, the Indian sings beneath his beautiful sky: "I praise thee, O thou who makest crops of rice to grow on my plains, and who makest the citron and the orange tree to flourish by the side of my brooks;" whilst on the eastern shores of Asiatic Russia, another savage people sing by the side of their volcanoes: "I adore and praise thee, O powerful and terrible Being, who dwellest in these flaming dungeons, and who thence rollest thy fires over our snows and our ice." Thus, among every people, hymns, if we may so speak, receive their tincture from the climate; and nature, either savage or smiling, acting through the sensations upon the ideas, determines the different praises which are sent up to the Divinity.

Many hymns of the ancients have come down to us. The country where Homer sung, where Orpheus founded mysteries, where architecture erected temples, the ruins of which we still go to admire; where the chisel of Phidias seemed to cause the Divinity to descend upon marble; this country, where the air, the earth, and the waters, had something sacred in the eyes of its inhabitants, and where every law of nature was represented by a Divinity, was likely to produce many hymns in honour of the gods whom it adored. But most of these hymns were disfigured by fable. Composed for poets and painters, they amused the populace, but offended the wise.

We have some that are ascribed to Homer. It is well known that, in his poems, he celebrated heroes better than gods. His hymns are in the same tone. They are rather monuments of Pagan mythology, than religious praises. But we sometimes find in them his pencil, and the charms of the most smiling poetry.

The hymns of Callimachas offer the same beauties and the same faults.

We

We see genius enslaved by superstition, popular errors sung with equal harmony and grace.

None of the hymns of Pindar remain; but we know that they were all consecrated to the Delphic Apollo, whose oracles laid under contribution the credulity of nations, and the ambition of kings.

We have Roman hymns, or at least some detached passages in their poets, which give us an idea of them; but we have nothing of this kind which paints the Divinity in a strong or eloquent manner. The hymns which Horace composed for the secular games of Rome have the merit of delicacy and taste, but how much are they beneath the subject! A solemnity established for the revolution of ages; the idea of the Divinity to whom all ages together are but a moment; the weakness of man who is hurried along by time; his labours, which survive him for an instant, and then disappear; generations succeeding each other, and plunging into oblivion; the misfortunes and crimes, which marked in Rome the age that had elapsed; wishes for the happiness of that which was to succeed; all these circumstances, it should seem, might have furnished, to a poet like Horace, a hymn full of warmth and eloquence. But the more civilized a nation is, the less enthusiasm its hymns are likely to breathe; and the less do they in fact breathe. New nations are more struck by nature, and consequently by the idea of a creating being. Supposing imagination equal, this impression is even stronger upon persons who inhabit the country, than among those shut up within cities; and it is natural that it should be so. In cities, if we may so speak, we see only man. Man meets every where with his own greatness. The objects which surround and strike his attention, are the buildings which he has erected, the metals which he has drawn from the bowels of the earth, the riches which he has searched for beyond the ocean, the different parts of the world united by navigation, all, in short, that is brilliant in the picture of society, of laws, and of arts; but in the country, man disappears, the Divinity alone is seen. The heavens, there, are ever in our eye.—There the spectacle of day is more commanding, that of night more terrible. There the constant return of the seasons is marked by more striking effects. The eye, discovering a boundless extent of space, is more struck with the magnitude of the universe, and with that invisible hand which has traced its plan. We must not be surprised if the earliest people, who were almost all pastoral, and particularly the orientals, who inhabited a finer climate, felt and loved nature more than we; if they gave to their religious praises, a character which is not found among us. In our western climates, and above all, in a great part of modern Europe, almost all of us have begun with being a sort of savages, without imagination, shut up in our forests, under a gloomy sky. Afterwards, from singular circumstances, and the mixture of nations, we were barbarous and corrupted at once.—Last of all, we have been corrupted and polished. It is easy to see, that in these three eras, religious praises were likely to be feeble and cold.—At present, our only merit is that of having introduced some purity of style into a species of composition the most susceptible of energetic beauties, and which ought to be great and sublime, like Nature herself.

On the early History of the BRITISH ISLES.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I See you frequently amuse your readers, and I may say instruct them, with etymologies in your very useful and

and entertaining Miscellany. Indeed where this branch of study is skilfully directed, and not whimsically urged, few throw so much light upon ancient times and ancient things; but we find it too often limited to the literature of a common dictionary, and even there stintedly and negligently used. It may, no doubt, have been abused, and the cause it was meant to support thereby weakened; but if such things are permitted to induce an endless derision, I fear most of the arts and sciences would not escape the same hazards.

I am led to these observations, by the perusal of a publication by a Dr Couper, on the early part of the history of the British isles; of which, as it is but in few hands in the south, I mean to give your readers a short abstract; and as it is for the extension of knowledge, and the Doctor seems to have written with the same view, I think he will forgive me.

Dr Couper commences his notes, as he calls them, with a proof of the universality and general uniformity of the Celtic language, over not only the British isles, but most of the Continent, when these isles came to be known: And here he takes an opportunity of clearing up a passage in Bede, the misapprehension of which had not only been injurious to the understanding of the venerable priest, but also a stumbling-block to succeeding historians and antiquarians. He then gives us some very singular etymologies, but they surely are unquestionable. The very name of Celtæ, whether assumed by their own vanity, or imposed on them by their oppressed enemies, is highly descriptive of this people, as far as we can judge from remaining records, or from tradition. Ce, or Ge, the C and G being pretty similarly pronounced by the Celts, signifies the earth, and Oilt, terror,—the terror or scourge of the world, the very designation, or rather description of that people in the earliest times. Tribes of them, too, assumed, or received, as usually happens, names from the country, or the peculiarities of the country they inhabited, as Celtiberia.—The word Celt is already disposed of.—Ibh, signifies a country, and Err, or Er, bounding, limiting, terminating; the terminating country of the Celts, which corresponds exactly with the idea of Celtiberia in those days, and the famous Gibraltar, in the same district, supports the same idea by its explanation;—Gibbach, signifying rough;—Err, as before, terminating;—Ab, a rock,—and Ter, the earth, the rough, terminating, rock of the earth. Calpe was of old also the name of this celebrated rock, signifying nearly the same thing. Cal, signifying a rock, and Peodh, sounded nearly Pee, the world, —the rock of the world. The Doctor offers another explanation, but he does not remark how etymology here may include an useful distinction, the last syllable being supposed badh, pronounced nearly as our word bay, and signifying the same thing, the whole will be the bay of the rock, probably, like the name of the rock in those days, by way of eminence. The Doctor next gives his explanation of Albion, the general name of our island, and I confess I think it the most feasible, legitimate it undoubtedly is. Albion is generally derived from Alb, high, I, an island, and On, spotted, stoney, and even trading; but he thinks the IO should be pronounced as the English E, or the Scottish I, as is done by the Highlanders at this day, when we will have Albin, the name known in all times, and signifying the high island. As I mean not here to attend to the author's historical doctrines, I shall go on with the most singular of his etymologies as they come in my way. The Bodotria and Boderia of Tacitus and Pliny, though established as the firth of Forth, have never, as our author believes, been explained. He thinks they may be rationally explained as follows: Bogh, the gh a slight

slight asparite, very usual in that language, signifies crooked, winding; and Dothar, the h always sunk, a water, a river, the winding river; and the deria, in Boderia, is evidently the desire of the Celts, all the letters sounded, signifying the deep,—the winding deep, both surely abundantly descriptive. In his derivation of Erin, Ireland, he does not follow the latter etymologists, and I find him supported by the older ones. Er and In are both already explained, and mean the remote, terminating island; and of the more modern name, as is supposed, Hybernia, the hyber is already explained, and adding the In, also explained, we have a word which easily runs into the Latin Hibernia.—Of the term Scotti, which has created so much antiquarian jealousy and contention, he gives a very easy, and, according to my ideas, a very feasible derivation. The word is now on all hands written and used Scotti; and it is as generally brought from the words Scuith, Scuithi, and Scuiti, remembering the h almost quiescent, and this again has met with many derivations. The Doctor apprehends, and he is borne out by the appellations given to those immense bodies which in after times burst from the north, and overturned the greatest empires, that Scuiti is evidently from the Celtic Scaoth, the ao in that language being sounded as the English oo, or rather the Greek upsilon, which signifies a swarm, a multitude; and he thinks Bede must have had this in his eye, when, speaking of the Dalruidines settling in the northern parts of the island, he says, that thus another, or a third nation of the Scotti, beside the Britones and Picti, were settled in Britain.

To be continued.

To the Editor.

SIR,

PERMIT me to hand you the following interesting Narrative, *concerning certain* ENGLISH *people, who, in the year* 1569, *making a voyage to the* EAST INDIES, *were cast away, and wrecked upon an uninhabited island near the coast of* TERRA AUSTRALIS INCOGNITA, *and all drowned, except one man, and four women. Given by* CORNELIUS VAN SLOETTEN, *captain of a* DUTCH *ship, which was driven there by foul weather in the year* 1667, *who found their posterity (speaking good* ENGLISH*) to the amount of ten or twelve thousand souls*, which, tho' of indubitable veracity, may not be very generally, if at all, known to most of your readers.

CERTAIN English merchants, encouraged by the great advantages arising from the Eastern commodities, in the year 1569, having obtained Queen Elizabeth's royal licence, furnished out for the East Indies four ships, of which —— English was chosen factor, who embarked on the 3d of April, O.S. with his wife and family, consisting of a son of twelve years old, a daugher of fourteen. two maid-servants, a female negro slave, and George Pine, his book-keeper, on board one of the said ships, called the East India Merchant, of 450 tons, being provided with all manner of necessaries and conveniences, in order to settle a factory there.

On the 14th of May they were in sight of the Canaries, and soon after arrived at the Cape de Verd islands, where they took in some provisions for their voyage, and steering their course south, and a point east, about the 1st of August came to the island of St Helena; and there having taken in some fresh water, set forward for the Cape of Good Hope, where by the blessing of GOD they arrived safe, having hitherto met with no tempestuous, or disagreeable sailing weather.

But it pleased GOD, when they were almost in sight of St Lawrence *, (said to

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* Now Madagascar.

to be one of the largest islands in the world,) they were overtaken by a great storm of wind, which separated them from the rest of the ships, and continued with such violence for many days, that, being driven out of their knowledge, they lost all hopes of safety.

The 1st of October, about break of day, the sea continuing very stormy and tempestuous, they discovered land, which appeared high and rocky; and the nearer they approached to it, their fears increased, expecting the ship would suddenly be dashed to pieces. Therefore, the captain, Mr English, and some others, got into the long boat, in hopes, by that means, to save themselves; and presently after all the sailors cast themselves overboard, endeavouring to save their lives by swimming; but, probably, they all perished in the sea.

Mr Pine, Mr English's daughter, the two maid-servants, and negro girl, were the only persons remaining on board the ship; and these five persons were miraculously preserved: for after the ship had beat three or four times against the rocks, being now broken, and quite foundered in the waters, they had, with great difficulty, got themselves on the bowsprit; which being broken off, was driven by the waves into a small creek, wherein fell a little river, which being encompassed by the rocks, was sheltered from the winds, so that they had an opportunity, though almost quite spent, to land themselves.

Mr Pine getting together some rotten wood, by the assistance of a tinder-box he had in his pocket, made a fire, by which they dried themselves; and then leaving the females, he went to see if he could find any of the ship's company, that possibly might have escaped, but could find none. At length, it drawing towards evening, he, with what he could get from the wreck, returned to his fellow-sufferers, who were very much troubled for want of him, he being all their support in this lost condition.

They were afraid that the wild people of the country, (if there were any) might find them out; but could distinguish neither footsteps nor paths. And the woods round about them being full of briars and brambles, they apprehended, too, there might be wild beasts to annoy them, though they saw no marks of any. But above all, for want of food, they were afraid of being starved to death; but God had otherwise provided for them.

The wreck of the ship furnished them with many necessaries, for getting together some broken pieces of boards and planks, sails and rigging, with the help of poles they made themselves tents; and having got wood for firing, and three or four sea gowns to cover them, making the negro their centinel, they slept soundly all night, having been without sleep for several nights before.

The next day, after being well refreshed with sleep, the wind ceasing, and the weather being warm, they went down from the rocks on the sands, at low water, where they found a great part of the ship's lading, either on shore, or floating near it. Mr Pine, with the help of his companions, dragged most of it on shore, and what was too heavy for them they broke; and, unbinding the casks and chests, and taking out the goods, they secured all, so that they wanted neither clothes, nor other necessaries for house-keeping; but the salt water had spoiled all the victuals except one cask of biscuit, which, being lighter and perhaps better secured than the rest, was undamaged; this served them for bread some time, and a fowl of about the bigness of a swan, very heavy and fat, which by reason of its weight could not fly, served them for present subsistence. The poultry of the ship by some means getting on shore, bred exceedingly, and were a great help to them. They found also in the flags,

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by a little river, plenty of eggs of fowl, much like our ducks, which were very nourishing food, so that they wanted for nothing to keep them alive.

Mr Pine being now less apprehensive of any thing to disturb him, looked out for a convenient place to build a hut to shelter him and his family from the weather; and, in about a week's time, made a room large enough to hold them all, and their goods; and put up hammocks for his family to sleep in.

Having lived in this manner full four months, without seeing or hearing any thing to disturb them, they found the land they were in possession of to be an island, disjoined, and out of sight of any other land, uninhabited by any but themselves, and that there was no hurtful beast to annoy them; but, on the contrary, the country was very pleasant, being always cloathed in green, and full of agreeable fruits, and variety of birds, ever warm, and never colder than in England in September: so that this place, had it the culture that skilful people might bestow on it, would prove a paradise.

The woods afforded them a sort of nuts as big as large apples, whose kernel being pleasant and dry, they made use of in place of bread, together with the fowl before mentioned, and a sort of water fowl like ducks, and their eggs; and a beast about the size of a goat, and almost such a like creature, which brought forth two young ones at a time, and that twice a-year, of which the lowlands and woods were very full, and being harmless and tame, they could easily take and kill them: fish also, especially shell fish, were in great plenty, so that, in effect, they wanted nothing of food for subsistence.

After being in possession of this country full six months, nature put them in mind of the great command of the Almighty to our first parents, as if they had been conducted thither by the hand of providence to people a new world; and in this respect they proved not unfruitful, for in less than a twelve month from their first arrival on this island, the females proved to be all with child, and coming at different seasons, they were a great help to one another. The women all had their teemings annually, and the children proved strong and healthy. Their family increasing, they were now well satisfied with their condition, for there was nothing to hurt them. The warmth of the climate made it agreeable for them to go abroad sometimes, and they reposed themselves on mossy banks shaded with trees. Mr Pine made several pleasant arbours for him and his women to sleep in during the heat of the day, and in these they passed their time together, the females not liking to be out of his company.

Mr Pine's family was increased, after he had lived in this island 16 years, to 47 children: for his first wife brought him thirteen; his second, seven; his master's daughter, who seemed to be his greatest favourite, fifteen; and the negro, twelve; which was all the produce of the first race of mortals in this island.

Thinking it expedient to provide for another generation, he gave his eldest son a mate; and took care to match the rest as fast as they grew up, and were capable. And, lest they should encumber one another, he appointed his sons' habitations at some distance from him, for, advancing in years, he did not like the wanton annoyance of young company.

After having lived to the sixtieth year of his age, and the fortieth of his being in possession of this island, he summoned his whole people together, children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, amounting to 565, of all sorts. He took the males of one family, and married them to the females of another, not permitting any to marry their sisters, as they did at first out of necessity.

Having taught some of his children

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to read, he laid them under an injunction to read the Bible once a-month at their general meetings.

Three of his wives being dead, viz. the negro woman and the other two who had been servant maids to his master, she who was his master's daughter survived them twelve years. They were buried in a place he had set apart for that purpose, fixing for his own interment the middle part, so that two of his wives might lye on each side of him, with his chief favourites, one on each side, next to him.

Arriving to the 80th year of his age, and sixtieth of his coming to this island, he called his people together a second time, the number of which amounted to 1789, and having informed them of the manners of Europe, and charged them to remember the Christian religion, after the manner of those who spake the same language, and to admit of no other, if any should come and find them out; and praying to God to continue the multiplication of them, and send them the true light of his gospel, he dismissed them.

He called this island the *Isle of Pines*, and gave the people, descended from him, the name of *English Pines*, distinguishing the tribes of the particular descendants by his wives' names, viz. *Englishes*, the *Sparks*, the *Trivores*, and the *Phills*, Phillipa being the name of the negro.

Being now very old, and his sight decaying, he gave his habitation and furniture that was left, to his eldest son after his decease; made him king and governor of the rest; and delivered to him the history of these transactions, written with his own hand, commanding him to keep it, and if any strangers should come hither by any accident, to let them see it, and take a copy of it also if they pleased, that the name of this people might not be lost from off the earth.

It happened that in the year 1667, Cornelius Van Sloetten, captain of a Dutch ship called the Amsterdam, was driven by foul weather to this island, where he found the posterity of Mr Pine, speaking good English, and amounting, as it was supposed, to 10 or 12 thousand souls.

The above narrative was given, by Mr Pine's grandson, to the Dutch captain, and printed in London, being licensed 27th June 1668; a copy of which is in my possession, (the only one I believe extant) and in my opinion cannot fail of affording a few minutes innocent amusement to the most of your readers; therefore, by giving it a place in your truly entertaining Miscellany, you confer a distinguished favour on your constant reader*,

W——R R——D.

[SINCE the publication of our last number we have received the following additional notice, which we think must remove every doubt that the narrative in question actually was *published* at the time specified. Whether the events really happened, or whether the narrative is to be regarded as merely an ingenious fiction, we leave to the judgment of our readers. Even on the last supposition, we consider it as curious, and shall gladly hear more from Mr R—D.]

To the Editor.

SIR,

ACCEPT of my best thanks for your very obliging offer of inserting the Narrative handed you by me, providing it be duly authenticated, which is nothing but what justice requires, considering its curiosity.

The following circumstance will shew by what means it came into my possession:

An uncle of mine, (a considerable antiquarian,) who resided at Ramsgate in England, dying some time ago, bequeathed to me his library, which consisted of a truly curious collection of books and pamphlets, notable for their

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scarceness and antiquity, and which he took a peculiar pleasure in preserving. Among other rare pieces I found a collection of old folio pamphlets, stitched, among which the Narrative in question was: a faithful copy of which I sent you without "adding or paring."

I would have now sent you the original pamphlet, but for this one reason:—It being very tightly stitched with a great many others, (some of which, with your leave, I may at some future period entertain the public with, through the channel of your admired papers,) and all of them very frail, notwithstanding the old man's care, consequently cutting the stitching, could not fail of rendering illegible a considerable portion of the print, which *Deus avertat.*

Indeed, Mr Editor, the simplicity of the language in which the narrative is wrote, added to the probability of the event, in my humble opinion conspire, in an eminent degree, to render its verity fully apparent and unquestionable.

However, if you should still be disposed to call its authenticity in question, on your inserting a note, to that effect, in your next number, I will *immediately* produce the original, which will effectually banish all doubts. Believe me to be, with esteem and regard,

Your constant reader,

W——R R——D.

Edinburgh,
3d May 1808.

Tour thro' the HIGHLANDS *and other parts of* SCOTLAND, *in May and June* 1807.

(Concluded from p. 254.)

GLASGOW is a populous and flourishing city. The streets are regular and the houses well built. The public and modern buildings are magnificent, and executed in an elegant style of architecture. It is certainly by far the most thriving town in Scotland, by means of the commerce and manufactures carried on here in connexion with Port-Glasgow, Greenock, Paisley, and the many populous villages which form the suburbs of the city. In the principal streets, every house is a shop or inn, or devoted to some public occupation.

From Glasgow to Hamilton, the country has much the same appearance of fertility and high cultivation, as the approach to the town from the westward. It was the market-day when we left Glasgow, and the road was crowded with people going into the town. Carts and baskets were loaded with articles of sale. Every thing had the appearance of wealth and plenty. The fields both under crop and pasture, had a thriving look; tho' the cultivation, in general, as we got further up the Clyde, is not in the most finished style of neatness. The old mode of broad, crooked and high ridges, is still pursued in some parts; the bean crops, in many places, sown in the broad-cast way; and those in drills, cleaning in different places with the hand-hoe. The barley crop seemed in general to be late. The soil, as we got further up Clyde, and on the higher grounds, consists of a cold stiff clay, and must be difficult to manage, either in very droughty or very wet seasons. The horses in Lanarkshire are generally more strong and weighty than those on the eastern coast of Scotland; and they draw vast loads. The carts, like the horses, are stout and clumsy.

Hamilton is a town of considerable antiquity, irregularly built, and situated near the confluence of the Avon and the Clyde. The Duke of Hamilton's palace and pleasure grounds, are in the immediate vicinity of the town. From Hamilton to Lanark, the appearance of the country is more bleak and barren; the soil becoming poorer,

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and less fertile, as we advance to the southward. Along the banks of the Clyde, however, there are some fine rich low lying grounds. These are finely ornamented with plantations, and natural grown woods, interspersed with gentlemen's seats, and handsome farm-houses. In this district, a good deal of attention seems to be paid to the raising of fruit, considerable spaces of ground being laid out in orchards; almost every gentleman's place, farm-house, and even cottage, having one of a greater or less extent.

Lanark is a royal burgh of great antiquity, and the county town of Lanarkshire. It is situated on a rising ground considerably elevated above the course of the Clyde, the channel of which is here broken with deep falls, the banks being steep, rocky and confined. It was a *fair* day when we came through Lanark, and a great crowd of people were on the streets. From Lanark to Elvanfoot, after crossing the Clyde, we struck across the country nearly by the skirts of Tintoc, which is one of the highest hills in Lanarkshire. This part of the county is mostly devoted to rearing sheep, though a good part of it seems formerly to have been under cultivation, though now in pasture. Before we got upon the public road again up the Clyde, which has a very circuitous course here, it was getting dark; and a thick drizzling rain coming on, we reached the inn at Elvanfoot at a late hour. The black-faced or short breed of sheep, is the common stock kept on these hills, though the Cheviot is beginning to be introduced on some farms, the very superior value of the wool of the latter kind giving them a decided preference over the other as a more profitable stock.

From Elvanfoot, the road is remarkably good, being wide, smooth, and level, as far as the nature of the country will permit. On leaving the Clyde, the road falls into the Evan, a branch of the Annan. Along the banks of the Evan, it descends till within a mile or two of the village of Moffat, through a fine pastoral country. Moffat is a neat clean village, with a wide open street. Several of the houses are built with a kind of blue stone, or coarse marble, which has a fine appearance at a small distance. The celebrated Spa well is distant about a mile from the town.—It was formerly much frequented by invalids during the summer months; but it is not so much resorted to at present. The hills above Moffat are steep and bare, but afford a healthy pasture for sheep. The valley below spreads to a considerable breadth, and seems to be under a pretty good course of cultivation. Lime is much used as a manure, and its good effects are visible in converting the natural brown heath into rich and verdant grass pasture. The soil is gravel, or a light sandy loam on the low valleys, which produce good crops of oats, barley, turnips, and potatoes. After getting a little down the vale of Annan, we crossed over some rising grounds, by a steep winding road leading to the water of Dryfe, which washes a fine green valley, and unites with the Annan a little above Locherby, a market town on the Glasgow road to Carlisle. The banks of the Dryfe are well cultivated and improven; and the crops, as far as we could observe, had a thriving appearance. A good deal of wood, both natural and planted, adorns the banks of that river. From thence we crossed over a tract of hill country, for about eight miles, till we got into the valley watered by the Esk, a few miles above Langholm, a thriving manufacturing village in the eastern district of Dumfries-shire, and the first stage in Scotland on the road betwixt Carlisle and Edinburgh. This district is mostly pastoral, consisting of fine green hills of a moderate height, and now wholly stocked with the long or Cheviot breed of sheep, and a few black cattle of the Galloway breed.—

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The soil on the banks of the Esk consists of a dry gravelly earth, or a light sandy loam, in the vallies; producing pretty good crops of oats, barley, peas, turnips and potatoes. There are a number of fine natural woods on its banks, and a few plantations. The cultivated fields are mostly enclosed and subdivided with stone walls. Here we terminated our journey, after traversing a great part of the central, northern and western counties of Scotland.

A few general remarks shall now be hazarded.

From the observations we had an opportunity of making, and the information received from others, in the course of the above journey, it appeared evident, that the population of the Highlands, which in many places is very great, was by no means proportioned to the means of subsistence they at present possess. A numerous population, without commerce or manufactures, and labouring under a defective system of agriculture, and an unsuitable mode of pastoral economy, in managing a tract of country peculiarly destined for that purpose, was a consideration that struck us most forcibly on visiting that part of the country. The mountainous districts of Perth, Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, and Argyleshires, are better adapted to pasturage than any other purpose. The rearing and grazing of sheep is more profitable, and consequently ought to be adopted in preference to that of black cattle, the former being supported at less expence, and depending less on the labour and industry of man for their food in winter. They are naturally themselves of more value in proportion to the food they consume. Their wool, as an article of manufacture and commerce, has been a principal medium in promoting the prosperity of the nation at large. The introduction of sheep-farming into these districts must of necessity reduce the population very considerably; for, under such a system, a comparatively small number of inhabitants, to what is at present on some parts of them, are sufficient for the purposes of pastoral economy. We do not, however, from what is stated above, pretend to infer, as some have done, that the general population of the north is too great, or that it ought to be reduced by any arbitrary or violent measures. On the contrary, no more is meant, than that the population of the north might be directed to more proper modes of employment and industry, for the general interests of themselves, the country, and the state. For when an excess of population is complained of as a nuisance, it may be believed that there must be something radically defective in the civil or political economy of the State. The population of any country must be accounted its greatest strength, as well as its truest riches, where its exertions are directed to promote the real interests and prosperity of the whole,—where the inhabitants mutually co-operate in advancing the public welfare.

The depopulation of the Highlands has been a theme of declamation for a number of years past; and it certainly has taken place to a certain degree, though not to such an extent as to create any serious alarm in the breasts of those who wish to see their country prosperous and thriving. There may be fewer inhabitants in certain districts of the Highlands than there were half a century ago; but the general population of Scotland is not decreased. In the same proportion that the population of some parts of the country has declined, that of the manufacturing towns and villages has increased, or perhaps in a higher ratio.

The introduction of sheep-farming into the Highlands, and the encouragement given to graziers from the South country, has been considered as the principal cause of this depopulation; and the policy of the present proprietors, in favouring this system, in pre-

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ference to the old mode of economy practised by their forefathers, has been arraigned, by superficial reasoners, as a subject of the most alarming and serious concern to the State. It is evident, however, that the true interest of the landlords, as well as of the inhabitants, is connected with the success of sheep-farming, provided those parts of the country which are capable of improvement by cultivation are not thrown into sheep walks. If this is properly kept in view, there is ample room for employing the surplus population which the grazing system might spare from certain districts in the North. There are many tracts of low lying grounds, and along the coasts, which are capable of much improvement. The proportion of that under cultivation is but small, in comparison to what is at present in a state of nature; or, at best, under a very imperfect mode of culture. As the landlords are supposed to derive considerable profits from the introduction of sheep-grazing upon their estates, they might be enabled, without any detriment to themselves or their posterity, to let such grounds to the present inhabitants on improving leases and liberal terms. A greater number of black cattle, by this means, might be reared on less bounds than at present. Perhaps, in this case, it would be the true interest of both the landlords and the country at large, that a number of South country farmers should be invited to settle on their estates. It would show them what improvements might be effected by introducing a proper course of husbandry, and a suitable rotation of crops; and, at the same time, instruct and stimulate the natives to pursue the most eligible modes of industry and economy necessary for promoting their own interests and those of their country. Where the native inhabitants, however, are willing to perform what their present skill and capital enable them to do, they ought not to be wantonly turned out to gratify the avarice or caprice of a landlord, or the interests of a stranger.—There can be no reason, either physical or moral, why a native Highlander may not improve his country as well as any other, provided he enjoys the requisite knowledge and means of improvement possessed by the other.

A more general introduction of the turnip husbandry, and a proper rotation of green and white crops, into the agriculture of the Highlands, when the soil is adapted to such culture, might be productive of very great advantages to that part of the island.—The turnip is naturally a hardy plant, at least a great variety of them come to perfection in very cold and exposed situations; and thrives on almost any dry soil, where a sufficiency of dung can be applied to the raising of them. When kept clean, and properly managed, turnips enrich the soil in a remarkable degree, particularly where they are eaten off with sheep. Where the ground is rich, and in good heart, it admits of being earlier sown; which is a great matter in Highland districts, as it produces grain of a better quality, and gives the chance of being earlier reaped.

A more general application of lime or marl as manures, would be productive likewise of the same advantages to the north of Scotland; and where they cannot be had on the spot, from the advantage of water carriage might be brought to most places in the North at no great expense. Scotland already possesses many advantages in this respect, and must, in the course of a few years, have the advantage over most other countries, when we consider the numerous public works, such as canals, roads, bridges, and harbours, now going forward or in contemplation. The advantages of water communication may be yet much further extended, by means of the many fine lakes and rivers with which this part of the island is particularly enriched. It is not easy to fix

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the bounds, to say to what extent the improvements in any country may be carried, when the spirit of enterprize and industry is fairly roused among its inhabitants; and there is no inducement more forcible than self-interest, where it is clearly discovered.

A better breed of horses might likewise be introduced into the Highlands, as, without such a previous measure, little solid improvement can be expected in the agricultural system. A vast number of the old breed of small poneys is still reared and bred in the northern counties; though there is no exaggeration in affirming, that a pair of good stout horses, properly fed, harnessed, and trained, will perform more work, and to much better purpose, than a score of the present kind can be supposed to do. The implements of husbandry may be characterized in a similar manner; indeed it excited our surprise, that the husbandry of these districts, imperfect as it is, was so well executed under such disadvantages. *P.*

On the Connection of Political Events with the Literary Pursuits of a Nation.

(*From Murray's "Enquiries, Historical and Moral."*)

FAMILIARITY with great events has a peculiar influence in animating and ennobling the efforts of genius. Literary excellence is not the mere offspring of recluse leisure; it requires also great and interesting objects, to exercise the understanding, and warm the fancy. Dr Ferguson was, I think, the first who observed this connection of literature with the business of life; and it is confirmed by the whole tenor of history.

It must be premised, however, that external great events have this animating influence only when they are of a prosperous nature. Adversity, tending to depress the spirit of a nation, produces quite opposite effects. Accordingly we shall find, that, in every age, the nations most famed for genius, were also those who held the first rank in the political world.

Of this observation Greece furnishes a remarkable instance. Her splendid victories, with the just and glorious cause in which she fought, raised her to a height of military renown, before unparalleled in the annals of nations. Athens, which already, in a superior degree, united all the other principles of activity and progression, by a rare felicity of situation, attained this also. Her coast lay nearest to that of the Lesser Asia; and being situated without the Peloponnesus, her territory lay first exposed to the approaches of a land army. Towards her, therefore, in both instances, the overwhelming torrent first rolled. Her arms drove back the myriads of Asia, delivered Greece from bondage, and made the great king tremble on his throne. From that era, her genius began to take its loftiest flights; and a race of writers succeeded, such as the world has rarely seen. After her power declined, and she ceased to be the arbitress of Greece, every other circumstance continued as favourable as before. Her tranquillity was maintained, and her name respected, by a succession of civilized conquerors.—Her schools remained open, and were filled with a constant crowd of rhetoricians and sophists. But no Xenophon, no Socrates, ever appeared.—The animating soul was fled; and genius, with liberty and greatness, had taken its flight to another region.

Of Rome, we need only observe, that her classic, or Augustan age, was also that in which she had reached the zenith of her greatness;—when she reigned the undisputed mistress of the world. The period which Gibbon has fixed upon as the commencement of her decline, is also that, in which she ceased to produce writers worthy

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of commanding the attention of posterity.

At the moment, too, when her arms were triumphant over every foreign enemy, she was torn by the most violent intestine dissentions. Corrupted by overgrown wealth and dominion, she became no longer capable of liberty; and the question arose, Who was to be her master? The vast prizes opened to ambition, the struggles of expiring liberty, and the efforts of mighty chiefs contending for the empire of the world, presented a scene the most magnificent that had yet appeared on the theatre of history. Every political spring, both within and without, was brought into a state of the highest activity.

Italy, at the period of the revival of learning, contained many flourishing and powerful states. It was the scene on which were acted the greatest events of the age; the centre, as it were, around which the political system of Europe revolved. Since sinking into political insignificance, this country has ceased also to make any distinguished figure in the world of letters.

In Europe, since the revival of learning, Great Britain and France have evidently held the first rank in the political world. The age of Louis XIV. was equally distinguished for success in arms, and in literary pursuits.—And, besides external great events, both these nations have had civil commotions of long duration. In England, the troubles which terminated at the Restoration were succeeded, not very long after, by the Revolution; which, though short, gave a powerful additional impulse to the public mind. France, besides her great civil war, had three successive minorities, the two last of which were accompanied by violent internal disturbances.

We may observe, however, that this successful cultivation of the arts takes place rather after the immediate cessation of these events, than during their actual occurrence. At that time, political distinction, more flattering, and attended with more immediate advantages, attracts within its vortex the most splendid talents; and literature is considered as only a secondary object. But when the storm is succeeded by a calm; when the avenues to political greatness are shut; then the talents which had been produced by the preceding commotions, being excluded from their usual sphere of action, turn themselves into another, less dazzling indeed, but safer, and in which they have no obstacle to encounter.

The classic age of Athens was not contemporary with, but immediately succeeded the Persian war. The title alone of the Augustan age sufficiently denotes it to be that, which immediately followed the cessation of foreign and domestic commotions.

This observation is less obvious when applied to the foreign concerns of great and extensive empires, where, while the frontiers are the theatre of war, the centre may enjoy a state of repose. But it applies in a peculiar degree to civil wars, during the continuance of which, letters, as well as laws, are generally silent. As soon as they cease, however, a rich harvest of talents generally rises. Thus in England, the age of Charles II., which immediately succeeded the close of the civil wars, became, without any patronage on the part of the monarch, a sort of Augustan age. Paradise Lost, in particular, would perhaps never have been written, had not its author been excluded, by the Restoration, from any concern in public affairs. Another constellation of great writers arose immediately after the Revolution. The disturbances during the minority of Louis XIV., joined to those greater ones which had recently ceased, were, doubtless, equally instrumental in producing the multitude of ingenious writers, who gave celebrity to the reign of that monarch.

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The occurrence of great public events, besides prompting to the cultivation of literature, is peculiarly efficacious in giving a proper direction to its efforts. To their absence I am disposed to attribute that corruption of learning, which has been supposed to be the natural consequence of its continuing to be cultivated beyond a certain period. Literature, it will be found, is thus corrupted, when its votaries are ignorant of, or inattentive to, the objects of real life; when the philosopher employs his mind on questions that are of no importance to the happiness of mankind; when the poet ceases to occupy himself with human interests, and human passions; and when both seek only to gratify vanity, by the display of a misplaced ingenuity. To this wrong bias the writer will always be liable, when there is passing on the scene of life, nothing great or varied, to turn his views in that direction. Whenever a man seeks to shine by writing on a subject in which he takes no interest, his taste is inevitably corrupted.

An exemplification of this remark seems to have been afforded by Alexandria, after the period of its subjection to the Roman empire. Even then, from its situation, its commerce, the number of its inhabitants, and the splendid patronage which literature had received during the time of the Ptolemies, that city continued to flourish long as a seat of learning. But there is, perhaps, no situation less productive of interesting events, than the remote provincial town of a despotic empire. In the capital, the residence of the monarch, and the scene perhaps of frequent revolutions, a considerable degree of bustle is always kept up.—But here there were no objects of real importance to occupy the thinking mind; it was left to feed entirely on its own reveries; and Alexandria became the centre of all kind of dreaming and useless speculation. Hence, though her writers be numerous, few or none have risen to the rank of classics. Longinus, so far as I recollect, is almost the only exception; who, though sprung from the Alexandrian school, yet being raised by his subsequent fortunes to a familiarity with great events, and illustrious characters, shook off the pedantry of his origin, and has displayed in his interesting writings, all the correctness and purity of a happier age.

Precisely the same perversion took place in the infant state of the literature of modern Europe; when it could not have arisen from any natural effect of continued cultivation. But it seems sufficiently accounted for by the observations just made. Learning, during the middle ages, was entirely in the hands of monks; they alone possessed the leisure and tranquillity requisite for its cultivation. But these were men secluded, by their very profession, from the living scene; for whom it was a religious duty, to shut their eyes on every thing relating to the business of this world. Even had they been otherwise disposed, their narrow and confined mode of life would have left them little opportunity of indulging their inclination. Ignorant both of nature and of man, they could form no just conceptions, even of those important subjects to which they had devoted themselves. Nothing remained but a few barren and uninteresting ideas to ring continual changes upon, and to torture into a thousand different shapes, without the least profit either to themselves or others. The cloud was never dispersed, till the diffusion of wealth and intercourse made letters be generally cultivated by men of the world. This character belongs in a peculiar degree to Bacon, the great philosophical reformer, and the first to expose the futility of monkish studies. Even then it dispersed only by degrees; and the literature of modern Europe continued, during several ages, to smell of the cloister.

I have the satisfaction to observe, that

that, in consequence of the wide diffusion of literature through all classes of society, it is now exempted, in a great measure, from these political vicissitudes. Having struck its roots deeper, it no longer requires the same fostering care, nor the same combination of favourable circumstances, to make it flourish. The great number of persons, of all ranks, by whom it is cultivated, place its patronage on a surer and more permanent basis. From the same causes, its direction is likely to be more sound and useful. Having for its object, the gratification, not of a few recluse individuals, but of mankind in general, it must recommend itself by being natural, and adapted to general use.

Scottish Review.

The Works of John Dryden, now first collected in eighteen volumes. Illustrated with Notes, Historical, Critical, and Explanatory, and a Life of the Author. By Walter Scott, Esq. 18 vols. 8vo. 9l. 9s. fine, 12l. 12s.

FEW editions of any writer have excited a more general interest than the present. It is rare that such poets as Mr Scott should condescend to become editors of the works of others; and it is still rarer that they should possess those powers of research, which could render them duly qualified for the task.

In composing the Life of Dryden, Mr Scott considers the research of Malone, and the critical acumen of Johnson, as having left little to do in these different departments. But "something, he conceives, remained for him who should consider these literary productions in their succession, as actuated by, and operating upon, the taste of an age, where they had so predominant influence; and who might, at the same time, connect the Life of Dryden with the history of his publications." Accordingly, the most original, and to us the most interesting part of the present work, consists in the view which it exhibits of the general literary character of Dryden's age, and of the one immediately preceding. Mr Scott discovers often very considerable sagacity in tracing out the causes which led to the formation of the different, and often very opposite stiles of writing, which prevailed during the period from the reign of Elizabeth to that of Charles II.

The first part of Dryden's life appears to have been spent among flaming puritans, who considered poetry and profanity as synonimous. It is probable, however, that he then served a secret apprenticeship to the muses, the fruits of which broke out upon the death of Cromwell, when our poet wrote an elegy, to which his fanatical friends could hardly object. Several of his relations, it appears, enjoyed high situations under that usurper, and lines are even preserved from a satire written against him, which seem to indicate that he was a "sequestrator and committee-man." We entirely agree with Mr Scott, however, in considering these epithets as applying to his relation Sir Gilbert Pickering, to whom it is probable he may have officiated as secretary or amanuensis. This elegy was afterwards, thro' a singular species of hostility, republished by Dryden's enemies, at a time when he was the flaming partizan of the opposite party, and would gladly have left it in that obscurity to which it had sunk. It is observed, however, that he praised Cromwell only for qualities in which he really excelled, and that he never had occasion absolutely to retract any of the expressions used in that occasion.

At the restoration, the authority of our poet's puritanical patrons immediately fell; and Mr Scott not improbably conjectures that this event was not very afflicting to him; that he might, with

with Sterne, rather prefer a misfortune which opened his mouth, to a good fortune which kept it shut. Certain it is, that he lost not a moment in paying his court to the new government, by publishing "Astrea Redux," and soon after another copy of verses, entitled, "A Panegyrick on his sacred Majesty," to which he added one to Lord Clarendon. There is reason to suppose that, according to the custom of the age, Dryden received for these poems a gratuity, but that this gratuity was not very splendid; and he was soon reduced to depend entirely for subsistence on the produce of his pen. An irresistible combination of circumstances attracted him towards the drama. The fate of Davenant's Gondibert, and of Paradise Lost, sufficiently indicate the little esteem in which heroic poetry was then held. —But besides the natural attraction of the drama for a court eager after amusement, the strict anathema under which it had lain during the time of the dissenters, at once gave it the charm of novelty, and closely connected it with the royal cause. The stage had fallen with the court and revived with it. It revived, however, in a very different form from that in which it had fallen. The king, who had spent his life on the continent, had contracted an attachment to foreign representations. From the French, were borrowed those heroic tragedies written in rhime, replete with extravagant adventure, and removing themselves to the utmost possible distance from nature and truth, which were the model followed by Dryden and Lee. French comedies, however, were too correct and decent for a licentious court, and a nation whose taste was yet uncultivated. Here the Spanish model was adopted; comedies of intrigue were introduced, consisting of "adventures, surprises, rencontres, mistakes, disguises, and escapes, all easily accomplished by the intervention of sliding panels, closets, veils, masques, large cloaks, and dark lanthorns." Nor was it offensive to taste only, but still more to morals. For this, besides the licentiousness of the court, Mr Scott has assigned a reason, which appears to us both ingenious and just. Had the drama continued to be cultivated uninterruptedly from the age of Elizabeth, a gradual refinement would have taken place. But in consequence of the long interruption caused by the puritans, the nation abandoned themselves to it, as to a new pleasure, with a coarse and indiscriminate appetite.

The following summary of the characteristics of a rhyming tragedy, may be given as a very good specimen of the style of the work.

When we consider the various essentials of a rhyming play, we may, perhaps, without impropriety, define it to be a metrical romance of chivalry in form of a drama. The hero is a perfect knight-errant, invincible in battle, and devoted to his dulcinea by a love, subtle, metaphysical, and abstracted from all the usual qualities of the instinctive passion; his adventures diversified by splendid descriptions of bull-feasts, battles, and tournaments; his fortune undergoing the strangest, most causeless, and most unexpected varieties; his history chequered by the marvellous interference of ghosts, spectres, and hell itself; his actions effecting the change of empires, and his co-agents being all lords and dukes, and noble princes, in order that their rank might, in some slight degree, correspond to the native exaltation of the champion's character.

The reader may smile at this description, and express his surprise, how compositions, involving such gross absurdities, were to be rated by an audience having pretence to taste and civilization. But something may be said of the heroic drama.

Although the manners were preposterous, and the changes of fortune rapid and improbable, yet the former often attained a sublime, though forced elevation of sentiment; and the latter, by rapidity of transition and of contrast, served in no slight degree to interest as well as to surprise the audience. If the spectators were occasionally stunned with bom-

bombast, or hurried and confused by the accumulation of action and intrigue, they escaped the languor of a creeping dialogue, and the tedium of a barren plot, of which the termination is described full three acts before it can be attained. Besides, if these dramas were sometimes extravagant, beautiful passages often occurred to atone for these sallies of fury. In others, ingenuity makes some amends for the absence of natural feeling, and the reader's fancy is pleased at the expence of his taste. In representation, the beauty of the verse, assisted by the enunciation of such actors as Betterton and Mohun, gilded over the defects of the sense, and afforded a separate gratification. The splendour of scenery also, in which these plays claimed a peculiar excellence, afforded a different, but certain road to popular favour; and thus this drama, with all its faults, was very far from wanting the usual requisites for success. But another reason for its general popularity may be sought in a certain correspondence with the manners of the time.

Altho' in Charles II.'s time, the age of chivalry was totally at an end, yet the sentiments, which had ceased to be motives of action, were not so obsolete as to sound totally strange to the public ear. The French romances of the lower class, such as Cassandra, Cleopatra, &c. were the favourite pastime of the ladies, and retained all the extravagancies of chivalrous sentiment, with a double portion of tedious form and metaphysical subtlety. There were occasionally individuals romantic enough to manage their correspondence and their amours on this exploded system. The admired Mrs Phillips carried on an extensive correspondence with ingenious persons of both sexes, in which she called herself Arinda, and her husband Mr Wogan, by the title of Antenor. Shadwell, an acute observer of nature, in one of his comedies describes a formal coxcomb of this class, who courts his mistress out of the Grand Cyrus, and rejoices in an opportunity of shewing that his passion could subsist in despite of her scorn. It is probable he had met with such an original in the course of his observation.—The Precieuse of Moliere, who affected a strange mixture of the romantic heroine and modern fine lady, belong to the same class of oddities, and had their prototypes under the observation of the satirist. But even those who were above such foppery had been early taught to read and admire the conceits of Donne, and the metaphysical love poems of Cowley. They could not object to the quaint and argumentative dialogues which we have described; for the course of their studies had formed their taste upon a model equally artificial and fantastic: and thus, what between real excellence, and false brilliancy, the age had been accustomed not only to admit, but to admire heroic plays.

After a long and splendid, though varied dramatic career, Dryden appeared under a new character. Controversy was then running high between the opposite political parties, and the aversion of the nation to a Roman Catholic successor, and consequent claims of the Duke of Monmouth, gave considerable uneasiness to the court. Dryden, ever since the restoration, had been attached by habit and inclination to its interests; his office of poet-laureat seemed to fix him down to them more strongly; to which might be added his growing bias towards the Catholic religion.—These circumstances led to the production of his *Absalom*, *Achitophel*, and other political poems, which have tended to establish his reputation beyond perhaps any of his other works. This engaged him in a long course of furious personal and political controversy, nor did it bring in that golden harvest which he probably hoped. He received indeed, in the reign of James II. an addition of 100l. a-year to his pension as poet-laureat, which was accepted probably as an earnest of more. But the revolution soon succeeding, subverted all his hopes from political sources. He lost his pension, and was happy to be able, by profound silence on these subjects, to escape without any more serious consequences. The disgrace into which he fell, however, was but of short duration. Within a year or two after the revolution, he again began to be an object of patronage

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to the great, and even to be favoured by powerful parties in the state. It was now that he began to cultivate the field of poetical translation. Some small specimens which he had already given of his powers in this way probably led to the conclusion of his probable excellence in it, and to the public encouragement given to his translation of Virgil. It seems to have been executed, like most of Dryden's other works, with rapidity. It does not appear to have been under immediate contemplation till 1691, and it appeared in July 1697. It drew an uncommon share of public attention and approbation. It appears that Dryden cleared by it about 1200l., a great sum in that age, though considerably inferior to what Pope afterwards received for the Iliad.

The last character, and the most brilliant of all, in which Dryden appeared, was in lyric poetry, by his ode on Alexander's feast. He also projected a translation of Homer, and seems to have been sensible that the irregular fire of that ruder poetry was better suited to his own genius than the correctness of Virgil. Necessity, however, impelled him to undertakings of which the profit should be more immediate, and the approach of death finally prevented the execution of the plan. His last production was for the stage, and consisted in several accompaniments which he composed to Fletcher's comedy of the Pilgrim. It is remarkable, that in several of these he is busied in defending his reputation from the attacks of Blackmore and Collier. "So dearly, says our author, was Dryden's pre-eminent reputation purchased, that even his last hours were embittered with controversy; and nature, overwatched and worn out, was, like a besieged garrison, forced to obey the call to arms, and defend reputation even with the last exertion of the vital spirit." He died on Wednesday morning 1st May 1700.

There seems reason to think that Dryden's private character was extremely amiable. He appears to have been most affectionate to his family, and though Lady Elizabeth's peculiarities of temper precluded the idea of a warm attachment, he is not upbraided with neglect or infidelity by any of his numerous assailants. One of his tenants is said to have described him as "the easiest and kindest landlord in the world." His chief moral delinquency appears to have been in his writings. He certainly yielded by far too easily to the temptation of suiting himself to the then corrupted taste of the public. It appears, however, that immodesty was shiefly confined to his writings, and was an unwilling tribute to the reigning licentiousness. His disposition in private life is said to have been modest, even to timidity; and in his maturer years he candidly acknowledged and regretted the demerits of his own compositions. The political versatility which he displayed at the Restoration may be perhaps accounted for by a previous secret attachment to these sentiments: accordingly, at the Revolution, we find him firmly adhering to the cause which he had long espoused, and making no attempt to court the favour of the new government. As his conversion to the Roman Catholic religion was from Deism, it must be considered as a favourable change. The boundless adulation which he lavished on the great, was a fault so universal in his age, as almost to cease to be a ground of personal reproach.

Mr Scott concludes with a general sketch of Dryden's poetical character. Of this he conceives the leading feature to be the power "of reasoning, and expressing the result in appropriate language." We certainly have no hesitation to agree in considering this as, at least, a very prominent feature. At the same time, we cannot help expressing our surprise that Mr Scott, through a desire to elevate his sub-

subject, should have been seduced into the belief, that this power of ratiocination is the "most interesting quality which can be possessed by a poet." To us it appears evident, that of all qualities which can be possessed by a poet, this is the most completely *un*interesting. The departments of the human mind with which he has to do, are totally different. Even didactic poetry must derive its interest, not from the solid sense which it contains, but from the manner in which that sense is adorned and embellished. In all other cases we conceive it to be quite sufficient if there be no violation of common sense; and even from this moderate requisition we should not always be unwilling to abate, in favour of splendid beauties of imagery and sentiment. We are the more surprised to find this hypothesis supported by Mr Scott, since we do not find that in his own poetry he has at all acted upon it. The beauties there aimed at are almost exclusively those of fancy and passion; and had it been otherwise, we doubt very much if it would have met with the same universal admiration.

The truth is, we are inclined in a good measure to ascribe to this circumstance that Dryden, (as has always appeared to us,) though a great, is not a peculiarly interesting poet. His object in writing appears always to be rather the display of his powers, than the expression of his feelings. He dazzles, indeed, and commands often our highest admiration; but still we gaze on him at a distance; we are not admitted to his secret thoughts, and do not feel inclined to identify ourselves with him. It is otherwise with Pope; and this is perhaps the chief reason why his writings have been, and perhaps always will be, more popular, than those of his more powerful rival. To these observations we scarcely recollect an exception besides the celebrated ode on St Cecilia's day, and we believe there is a tradition of Dryden having declared this to be the the only composition which he had written to please himself. If so, the fault which we complain of, may have been the fault of his fortune, rather than of his genius.

But though, in this general criticism, we must differ from Mr Scott, we are inclined to concur with him in most of his observations on the different quality of Dryden's various productions. Besides this comprehensive criticism, we find prefixed to each of Dryden's pieces, whether dramatic or otherwise, an account of the occasion on which it was composed, with a concise view of its merits. These form a very pleasing accompaniment. We read the play with greater relish, from being enabled to compare our ideas with those of Mr Scott. The criticism, though it does attempt to go into minute particulars, seems commonly just, and derives a great interest from the animation inspired by congeniality of sentiment in the writer. The style of these little Pieces is, we think, superior to that of the Life. Copious notes are likewise added, to illustrate the Historical poems.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

ENQUIRIES, Historical and Moral, respecting the Character of Nations, and the Progress of Society. By Hugh Murray. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Indian Recreations. By Dr Tennant. Vol. III. 8vo. 8s.

An Enquiry into the Extent and Stability of National Resources. By the Rev. Thos. Chalmers, Kilmany. 8vo. 8s.

New Editions.

The Sabbath, with Sabbath walks, and other poems. By James Grahame. Sixth edition. 8vo. 6s.

Scotch Itinerary. Second edition. 5s.

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Scottish Literary Intelligence.

A Third edition of *Marmion* is now in the press.

The Survey of Inverness-shire, by Dr Robertson, of Callander, has been delayed a few weeks owing to the preparation of a new map, which is to delineate the situation of the different soils, and the lines of roads, as ordered by parliament. The work itself will contain a topographical description of the different districts and principal houses, specifying not only the means of cultivating the soil, but the propriety of establishing villages for improving the fisheries and the woollen manufactures, as a great fund of subsistence, employment, and wealth, to the people, which may effectually prevent emigration: with extracts of Letters from Mr Dempster of Dumchan, on that desolating evil; and an appendix, containing Directions on the Cultivation of Moss, by Sir John Sinclair; Letters on the comparative Value of different breeds of Sheep, and a short Account of the British and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Country.

Sir John Carr's Tour in Scotland is preparing for publication, and will appear this season.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

MR Arthur Young, having by desire of the Board delivered two very interesting Lectures on Agriculture, at the house of the Board, in Sackville-street, the first Lectures which were ever delivered on this subject in England; he has been requested to publish them, and they will be put to press without loss of time.

At the same meeting, Sir John Sinclair exhibited Specimens of preserved Potatoes, which, after a voyage to New South Wales and back again, were as good as on their first preparation. The mode of preserving them is to slice them, and then bake the slices on iron plates, or on a kiln; they then assume a horny appearance, but may be reduced to fine and wholesome flour by any of the means used to pulverise grain of any kind. This is perhaps one of the most useful discoveries that has been made for many years, and puts an end to all alarm on the subject of a scarcity of wheat and other flour.

Sir John Sinclair also introduced Specimens of Cordage, made from long coarse wool instead of hemp, and they appeared to possess all the valuable properties of hempen cords, and to be in some respects superior.

This important Board proceeds with increased zeal and activity in the preparation of the County Reports, twenty-eight of which have already appeared, and Oxfordshire, by Mr Young, and Bedfordshire, by Mr Batchelor, are ready to be put to press. New editions of Lincolnshire, Staffordshire, and Lancashire, are also in forwardness. It is impossible to speak in terms of praise equal to the intrinsic worth and national importance of this series of books.

Mr Wordsworth will shortly put to press a new poem under the title of the White Doe, or the Fate of the Nortons.

Mr Thomas M'Gill has in the press, Travels in Turkey, Italy, and Russia, during the years 1804, 1805, and 1806, with an account of the new Settlement at Odessa, in the Black Sea, and of the Trade of Turkey.

A translation of Richard of Conencester on the ancient state of Britain, with notes, a commentary on the Roman itinerary, and Remarks on the British roads and Antiquities; accompanied by the original Treatise de Situ Britanniæ, from the scarce work published by Professor Bertram at Copenhagen, is in the press, and will speedily be published.

Mr Cumberland is printing a new novel, under the title of John of Lancaster.

In the course of next month will be published, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Sir Philip Sidney, in one volume, 4to., by Dr Zouch, Prebendary of Durham.

The second volume of Organic Remains of a former World, by Mr Parkinson, will be published in the beginning

ning of June. It consists of Zoophytean Remains, and will contain twenty plates, representing nearly two hundred different fossils, coloured after nature; among which are the mineralized Remains of upwards of twenty species of the Encrinus; the greater part of which are to be found in this island.

Mr Robert Bakewell, of Wakefield, has prepared for the press a work on a subject of considerable importance to the woollen manufacturers, and the wool-growers. Its chief object is to demonstrate the possibility of improving the quality and increasing the value of clothing wool, by means the most simple and easy, but which have been hitherto neglected, from an ignorance of the real structure and nature of wool, and of the effects which difference of soil and climate produce on the growing fleece.

Dr Badham, of Clifford-street, has in the press a small volume on the Inflammations of the Mucous Membrane of the Bronchiæ, comprehending Remarks on Peripneumonia Notha and Chronic Coughs.

Mr G. Nicholson, of Poughnill, near Ludlow, announces a new publication, which is in considerable forwardness at the press, called "The Cambrian Traveller's Guide and Pocket Companion," containing the collected information of the most authentic writers, relating to the Principality and parts of the adjoining counties of England, augmented with considerable original additions, the result of various excursions. It is printing in a middle-sized octavo, in double columns, so as to include a mass of interesting particulars in a small compass.

Mr Richard Walker, of Oxford, will shortly publish Experiments and Observations on the Production of Artificial Cold, a new edition, with considerable additions.

Dr Werninck, pastor of the Dutch church in Austin Friars, who has successfully employed himself in translating the Life of Washington into Dutch; has also undertaken a translation of Mavor's British Tourist, into the same language; both works being to be published at Leyden, without loss of time.

The second part of Hints to the public on the Nature and Effects of Evangelical preaching, by a barrister, is in a state of great forwardness. Report ascribes this work to the able and learned author of the Critical and Miscellaneous Remarks on Blackstone's Commentaries.

There will speedily be published in two volumes quarto, illustrated by a great number of copper-plate engravings, Select works of Antony Van Leeuwenhoek, containing his wonderful discoveries; translated by Samuel Hoole, from the original Dutch and Latin editions.

Mr Gilchrist is printing an Examination of the Charges maintained by Messrs. Malone, Chalmers, and others, of Ben Jonson's enmity towards Shakespeare.

In November last, a geological society was formed in London. Its objects are to make geologists acquainted with each other; to stimulate their zeal; to induce them to adopt one nomenclature; to facilitate the communication of new facts; and contribute to the advancement of geological science, particularly as connected with the mineralogical history of the British Isles. The patron is the Right Honourable Charles F. Greville, F.R.S. &c.—The president, G. B. Greenough, Esq. M.P. F.R.S.—And the vice-presidents, Wm. Babington, M.D. F.R.S.; H. Davy, Esq. Sec. R.S. Prof. Chem. R.I.;—The treasurer is, W. H. Pepys, Esq.—And the secretary, J. Laird, M.D.

Mr John Ayrton Paris, of Caius college, Cambridge, and fellow of the Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh, has now in the press a Compendium of Modern Chemistry, in the Latin Language; a small work intended as the *fidus Achates* of the medical as well as chemical philosopher. It treats not only of the principal subjects in Chemistry, but unfolds the processes by which the different compounds of the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœiæ are prepared, and the theories upon which such operations are founded. The analyses also of animal and vegetable bodies are as fully given as the prescribed limits of a compendium will allow.

Mr Robertson Buchanan, of Glasgow, has in the press an Essay on the Teeth of Wheels, accompanied by a Practical Enquiry respecting their Strength; and by Practical observations relative to making patterns of Cast Iron Wheels.

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In the present interruption of commerce, the writers of France are likewise turning their attention to the possibility of introducing the culture of cotton into that country. From a comparison of the climate of the regions in which this plant is cultivated with that of the southern provinces of France, one of these writers deduces the probability of its succeeding in the latter. In support of this opinion, he quotes the authority of two curious old works, to prove that the cultivation of cotton has already been carried on there to a considerable extent. The first of these, printed at Toulon, in 1566, is entitled, *Recueil et Discours du Voyage du Roi Charles IX. de ce nom à present regnant, accompagné de Choses dignes de Memoire*, &c. by Abel Jouan. It is a kind of journal, in which we find the following passage:—"This day the king entered Yeries, a large and fine town. Around it there is such a number of orange, palm, and pepper trees, and other trees which bear cotton, that they look like forests." The same fact is certified by Peter de Quiqueram de Beaujeu, bishop of Senez, in the curious and scarce work which he published in 1606, entitled, *La Nouvelle Architecture, ou Instruction générale pour ensemencer toutes sortes d' Arbres fruitiers*, &c. In the fifty-second chapter of the second book, we find this passage:—"Have we not enough to admire in the rarities of our province, who is so kind and liberal as to grow most successfully the sugar-canes, planted within these few years. We now equal other countries, and like them possess a great quantity of cotton plants." The testimony of these two authors is confirmed by J. Bauhin, who informs us, that in his time cotton was grown in France, and that it had been brought from Italy.

The Irish College in Paris is the only school in that metropolis that has a course of Latin philosophy and logic, such as existed in the University of Paris. The prefect of studies in this college, M. Fontanel, commenced a course of philosophy in November with a speech in the Latin language.

Proposals have been circulated in Charlestown, Carolina, for publishing the Life and Secret History of Macbeth, King of Scotland, from authentic manuscripts in the possession of the noble family of the Howards, and from original papers and deeds now in the hands of the ancient family of Cummin, with the original Laws and Statutes of Kenneth II. It appears remarkable, that if these papers be authentic, they should first see the light on the other side of the Atlantic.

Mr J. Workman has announced his intention of publishing at New Orleans, in four volumes octavo, A Digest of the Laws of Castile and the Spanish Indies, with a general View of the Principles of the Roman Code, on which those Laws are founded.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

THE experiments of Mr Davy on the alkalies have been repeated before the Askesian and Mineralogical Societies, by Mr Pepys, with a very large galvanic apparatus, consisting of one hundred and twenty pairs of plates of 36 inches surface each, containing nearly seven hundred weight of copper and zinc. The solid caustic pot-ash was used, slightly moistened by the breath. The metalloid obtained was highly inflammable, swam in rectified naptha, but was with difficulty separated from the potash, in which it is plentifully imbedded, after being exposed to the galvanic action. Water being dropped upon it, the particles explode similarly to grains of gunpowder thrown into the fire. The metalloid obtained from soda is not so highly inflammable, and can therefore be collected more easily. A globule about the size of a small tare being thrown on paper moistened, instantly became apparently red hot, and running off the surface of the water, fell luminously through the air. Mr Allen has also repeated the experiments of Mr Davy, and obtained both the metalloids by four troughs of fifty pairs, each of 16 inches furface.

The following directions are given in the foreign journals, for preparing a com-

composition for resisting the action of fire and water. Take half a pint of milk, and mix it with an equal quantity of vinegar, so as to coagulate the milk. Separate the curds from the whey, and mix the latter with the whites of four or five eggs, after having beat them well up. The mixture of these two substances being complete, add quick-lime to them which has passed through a sieve, and make the whole into a thick paste of the consistency of putty. If this mastic is carefully applied to broken bodies, or to fissures of any kind, and dried properly afterwards, it resists water and fire.

Lemon-juice has generally been employed for taking stains out of linen, but a German journal gives a more economical method, by means of aqua fortis. One or two drops are sufficient for taking out a large spot of ink without damaging the linen. It is necessary previously to moisten the spot with water, and to rinse it afterwards in water.

M. Curaudau, professor of chemistry, in a memoir on the theory of soap-making, read to the Institute of France, has demonstrated, that oxygen is one of the component parts of soap; that to this principle oxygenated oils, or those which easily oxygenate, owe their property of making the best soap. He has also pointed out a very simple process, by which the fabrication of soap may be accelerated, and at the same time improved.

M. Marcel, director of the imperial printing press at Paris, when he accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, took a *fac simile* of the curious inscription of Rosetta, which has lately been engraved and published.

M. Millin, a recent traveller thro' the south of France, adopted the same mode of taking a copy of an Arabic inscription under the entrance of the house of M. Meiulaw, at Aix. After washing the stone, and covering it with printer's ink, he applied over it wetted paper, which on being withdrawn, bore a very distinct impression of the characters, which appear white on a black ground, when they have been hollowed out, and black on a white ground, when the inscription is in relief. But as the letters are reversed, it is obvious they must be read backwards; on holding up the leaf, however, to the light, they are readily decyphered in their proper position.—In order to give to the letters the greatest degree of transparency, the paper which is employed ought to be as little sized as possible. The stone can be afterwards freed from any remains of the ink, by washing it with a solution of pot-ash. This process has been long known in Italy, but it would appear that its application has been hitherto confined to taking impressions of inscriptions executed on bronze tables. It is evident that this method possesses many advantages, since it can not only be performed with the greatest ease by a single individual, but since persons, the least versed in the science of inscriptions, may by it obtain copies with the greatest accuracy.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

THE last days of April were of a wintry aspect; but in the beginning of May the character of the weather changed, and became of the most genial kind.

May 3.—6. With refreshing showers, and a temperature uncommonly high for the season, vegetation has, during these days, proceeded with uncommon rapidity. The lately sown grains and garden-seeds have appeared above ground all at once, as if they had been sown on a hot-bed. The buds of many trees have expanded so quickly, that the most marked differ-

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ence in appearance has been observable in the course of a single night.—The blossom of fruit trees having been hitherto much retarded, and there being now a greater probability of the weather continuing mild, there is every prospect of a considerable fruit-crop.

Saturday, 7th May. There was today a good deal of thunder and lightning, accompanied with sudden and violent showers of hail, the hailstones being of uncommon size, some of them said to have been half-an-inch in circumference.

May 9. In the stove of the Botanic garden, at present, a fine plant of Crinum erubescens displays an umbel of its beautifully white and very fragrant flowers.

At the bottom of the north-west side of Salisbury craigs, there is a rich meadow, which is flooded during part of the winter with the water from some of the common sewers of Edinburgh. The grass on this meadow is always cut three times, and sometimes four times in the course of the summer. It has this season already exhibited an instance of rapid vegetation, perhaps seldom surpassed. On the last day of April the grass was not two inches high. In the course of ten days from that date, it was found to be, on an average, eighteen inches high! and on the 13th May current, the people began to mow it for cowfeeders. By far the most prevalent species of grass in this meadow is Poa trivialis: in the marshy places, however, Poa aquatica appears; and a few dry spots are clothed with Holcus lanatus, Dactylis glomerata, and some others.

P. S. I have been favoured with the following journal (kept at Prestonfield) of the appearance of the swallow, (swift,) cuckoo, &c. and budding of the larch-tree, for the five preceding years, together with the journal for the present year.

1804. *April* 9. Larch* buds greenish *yellow:* followed by cold weather.

May 1. One swallow seen: grass in Prestonfield parks dark green, and spotted white with daisies.

— 3. Larch in full leaf, having been retarded by cold.

— 4. *Many*† swallows seen.

— 6. Cuckoo heard.

— 16. Bat seen.

1805. ——

March 29. Larch buds greenish *yellow.*

April 19. Larch in full leaf, in 21 days from the buds appearing yellow. Last year, being a more backward season, it required 24 days to get into full foliage.

May 4. Cuckoo heard, and a couple of swallows seen.

— 5. Many swallows seen.

1806. ——

April 19. Larch buds *green.*

— 30. Grass in the large parks dark green, and spotted white with daisies.

May 3. One swallow seen.

— 4. Many swallows seen.

— 12. Cuckoo heard.

May 16. White-throat sings; and Bat is observed flying about in the evening. (The bat was first observed on the very same date in 1804.)

1807.

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* The writer of the journal considers the Larch as particularly well adapted for making observations by which to compare different seasons together; the pencils of leaves being *yellow* at the moment of bursting from the bud-scale, and becoming *green* as soon as they are fairly expanded. The observations must be made on the same tree for the successive seasons; for some larch-trees are constantly earlier or later than others.

† "One swallow does not make summer." When only one is seen, also, we may sometimes be apt to suspect that the observer has been in a mistake. The appearance of *many* swallows is therefore marked as a surer criterion.

1807. *April* 16. & 17. Ground covered with snow to the depth of several inches, and long icicles hanging from the roofs of houses.

— 25. Grass white with daisies, and one swallow seen.

— 28. Many swallows seen.

1808. ——

April 17. Snow and frost, as on the same day last year.

— 28. Larch buds greenish yellow.

May 1. Larch very perceptibly green. One swallow seen, (but not with certainty.)

May 2. Cuckoo heard.

— 3. In a fine spring shower, many swallows all at once make their appearance.

— 5. In one night's time the increased verdure of the grass in Prestonfield parks was perceptible. Larch-tree green.

— 8. Old standard *geen*-trees begin to show blossom.

15. These *geen*-trees quite white with blossom.

Edinburgh, 27*th May* 1808. } *N.*

Poetry.

AN EVENING HYMN.

By the Ettrick Shepherd.

O Thou whose glory shines sublime
In morning's dawn and evening skies:
Who, since the bud of fading time,
Mad'st evening fall and morning rise.

That Thou art great, these glowing spheres
To every studious eye must show;
That Thou art good, as well appears
On every field and mountain's brow.

That hand which poiz'd the orbs that sail
Around yon sky of purest blue;
That hand has made this lowly vale,
And on it shed the evening dew.

I see Thee in the stars that soar
Slow beaming o'er the southland sea,
As well as in the bounteous store
That flows to Nature and to me.

The music of the vernal grove
Borne on the breeze is all of Thee,
As well as sacred choirs above,
Who in thy presence bow the knee.

In Thee the insects live and move;
In Thee the suns and planets shine:
All rest in thy upholding love,
Great Soul of Nature;—Power divine!

While musing on thy obvious might
In mountain sun or starry frame;
O! rule the fair impression right,
And teach me to adore Thy name.

On the late Mr Patrick Halyburton, Dunbar.

O'ER green Drumbender's airy heights,
In days of sportive youth,
He stray'd, and, on the summit, woo'd
Benevolence, and Truth.

With mind matur'd, and soul erect,
He clear'd law-doubts away,
In which fair Equity 's oft deck'd,
As mists obscure the day.

Rich Ceres, o'er his native vale,
Led by his fostering hand,
Spread her fair treasures to the gale,
And bless'd the fertile land.

The festive circle's cordial glow
His social powers confess'd,
His wit on Care's contracted brow
Approving smiles impress'd.

Who now shall fill his mantling bowl,
The chosen group that charmed?
Where now's the genial flow of soul,
His precious clay that warmed?

No more!—with rare convivial power,
His anecdotic store
He'll never spread like magic o'er
Each friend's dejected core.

Yet there his virtues long shall live,
Whilst in their veins shall flow
Those tides the bliss of health that give,
And memory's powers bestow.

No canting, fawning sycophant,
Need blazon forth his name,
In sneaking, servile rhyme descant,
To bolster up his fame:—

For every drop that trickles forth
From balmy friendship's eye,
More testifies departed worth,
Than pageants rear'd on high.

Above

Above his dust no sculpture tow'rs,
His simple tomb to shade,
But Friendship's tear shall drench the turf
That's on his bosom laid.

Edinburgh,
30th April 1808. } J. S.

THE UNFORTUNATE WANDERER.

Founded on Fact.

By John Stagg.

COLD, cold blew the winds o'er the brows of King Harry *,
The hoar on the heather fell heavy and chill;
The day far declin'd, when dejected and weary,
A trav'ller slow wound down the slope of the hill.
Lank famine and want in his face were depicted,
His limbs with fatigue and the cold seem'd constricted;
His looks spoke a heart with deep anguish afflicted,
And mis'ry had mark'd him with masterly skill.

To the mansion of wealth his weak steps were directed,
In hopes an asylum thro' pity to find;
But often by wealth are the needy neglected,
More icy their hearts than the tempest behind;
For spite of entreaties, the poor helpless ranger
Is thrust from their portal, midst darkness and danger;
No sympathy here for the sad sinking stranger,—
The wild waste receives him, and keen blows the wind.

By the side of a hedge, which the tempest was tearing,
The wand'rer sunk down, his sad fate to deplore;
"O Erin!" he cry'd, for his country was Erin,
"Dear, dear happy land, I shall see thee "no more!
"For here, by barbarity unprecedented,
"I languish unseen, and expire unla-"mented,
"Whilst all my complaints are from hear-"ing prevented,
"And drown'd by the whirlwinds that "round me loud roar.

"O Albion, where lives now thy boasted "humanity?
"That clemency, partial, extends not to "me;
"No vestige I meet of remaining urbanity,
"Which if it has been, now no longer "can be:
"The savage who ranges the desert most "dreary,
"Whom Reason ne'er taught, nor Reli-"gion more cheery,
"Would not thus have spurn'd at a wand'-"rer when weary,
"And left him to die at the root of a "tree!

"I ask'd but a morsel to stay my keen "hunger,
"I ask'd but a shield from the cold and "the rain;
"With common compassion, what claims "could be stronger?
"But such from the selfish but seldom "obtain:
"For sordidly fearful for my sad remaining,
"Unmov'd by my anguish, and deaf to "complaining,
"They thrust me abroad, all entreaties "disdaining,
"And left me to perish with mis'ry and "pain.

"Sick, sick is my heart, while around the "storm musters,
"The cold hand of Death seems to sink "to my soul;
"My ears scarcely hear the loud tempest "that blusters,
"Scarce mindful I heed the loud gusts as "they howl:
"Sensation scarce lives,—Oh! just Heav'n "forgive me,
"If dying, the cruel I curse that outlive me,
"Who neither protection nor pity would "give me,
"Expos'd to the rage of the storms as "they roll.

"Bewilder'd, unknown, 'mongst a people "inhuman,
"Where pity ne'er dwelt, her kind aid "to impart;
"With no kindly ray the drear waste to il-"lumine,
"No friend to support me, or sooth my "sunk heart;—
"Ah! little suppose you, my dear, dear "connections,
"My babes, my Alicia! what piercing "reflections
"Engage my rent bosom! the sad retros-"pections
"Increase my keen anguish, and doube "the smart."

"Whe's

* A mountain on the eastern border of Cumberland.

"Who's he that exclaims?" call'd a voice loudly sighing,
"Who's he that sustains all the rage of "the storm?"
"Heed not," he reply'd, "a poor wand'rer, "now dying,
"To whom thy compassion no part can "perform:
"But if 'twas true pity thy heart actuated,
"By Heaven thy purpose shall be com- "pensated,
"And those who inhumanly spurn me, be "hated
"For cruelties that would a demon de- "form!"

"Live, live, and despair not," exclaim'd the "kind stranger,
"Heav'n yet may restore thee to com- "fort and life,
"And kindly support thee, through hard- "ship and danger,
"To visit thy country, thy friends, and "thy wife."
"Ah, no!" said the wand'rer, "each fond "expectation
"In me sadly sinks, having no consola- "tion;
"The cold hand of Death fast arrests each "sensation!"—
He sighed, and deep silence concluded the strife.

Where Sympathy sits in the soft-heaving bosom,
The eye, still responsive, a tear can be- stow;
But where Rancour crops Pity's delicate blossom,
Those tender emotions they seldom can know:
Think, think, O ye serdid disciples of malice,
Whose hearts to the cries of distress still are callous,
That fate which the convict receives at the gallows,
As properly Justice on you might bestow.

La prise de l'ile de GUERNESEY *en l'an* 1370, *sous le regne d'* EDOUARD III. *Roi d'*ANGLETERRE, *et de* CHARLES V. *Rio de* FRANCE.

(From a M.S. in the possession of Dr Tytler, communicated to him by the principal civil Magistrate, who was also the head of a very ancient family, in the island.)

OR entendez grands et petits,
La douleur fort envenimee,
D'un nombre de gens ramassee;
Qui vont sillant la mer sallee,
Du Roi de France ramasse,
Par Yvon de Galle guide,
Qui etait mauvais fier a mort.

Par un Mardi, se comparu
L'armee de la Gendarmerie,
Faite de grands Saragousez
Gens enrages a la bordee,
Dans le Vason fut adressee,
Cette pitieuse matinee
Pensant nous mettre tous a mort.

Un Jean Lestoig si se leva
Plus matin qu'a l'accoutumee
A sa Bergerie s'en alla
Sur l'ajournante a la brunee,
Telle compagnie a trouvee
Sur le grand maree arretee,
La quelle grandement l'etonna.

Sur le chemin vit un cheval,
Faisant marche de haquenee,
Qui pour vrai etait un Gildin,
Qui leur echappa de l'Armee,
Toute l'isle il a chevauchee,
Criant a la desesperee,
Sus haut les armes en un mot.

Et vous trouverez sur le Vason
L'armee la dessus arretee.
Diligentez vous bons Garcons
Ou toute la terre est gatee.
Mettez tout an fil de l'epee
Hazardez-vous a la bonne heure;
Ou vous mourrez grieve mort.

Yvon de Galle vrai Guerrier
Etoit conducteur de l'armee,
Homme grandement avanturier,
Dessus une terre etrangere
Ne se donnant garde en arriere,
Il recut la rouge jartiere,
Qui n'etoit de soie ni de velours.

Cest qu'il fut frappe dun garçon
D'une Halebarde meurtriere
Qui se nommoit Richard Simon,
Sur le montin en la Cariere;
Tant qu'l eut la Cuisse coupee,
Aussi la main dextre tranchee,
Par ce brave compagnon.

Sur le mont de St Pierre Port
Fut la dure guere livree
Cinq cens et un furent mis a mort,
Tant de l'isle que de l'armee,
C'etoit pitie cette journee
De ouir les pleurs de l'assemblee
Des Dames de Saint Pierre Port.

Tomin le Lorreur fut pour vrai
Tout le jour notre Capitaine,
Rolf Holland fut le plus fort
Il eut l' honneur de la journee,
Sa pauvre vie fut hazardee
Car il eut les jambes coupees,
Dont il falut quil souffrit mort.

Frappant a tort et a travers,
Le sang couloit par les Valees,
On marchait dessus les corps morts,
Qui cheyoient au fil de l'epee.

Une

Une meurtriere fut tiree
Qui a grand force fut vandee
Et aux Etrangers fit grand tort.

Quatre vingts von Marchands anglois
Arriverent sur le Vespree,
A notre secours accouroient.
Mais l'armee etoit fort cassee,
Tout a l'heure leva le siege,
Ne sachant quel remede faire
Sinon crier a Dieu merci.

Furent contraint de s'enfuir
Prenant leur chemin ils revinrent,
Par le bordage s'en sont alles,
Pour passer par dedans la rue.
Mais les Anglois, sans retenue,
Remplirent de corps morts la rue;
Sur cette troupe de Babillots.

Par force prirent le Chateau
La mer etant fort retiree
Ou les tuoit a grands monceaux,
Taillant tout au fil de lepee,
La terre etoit ensanglantee
De cette troupe ainsi navree
Dessus, la chair et les os morts

Les Navrires et les Bateaux
Enseignaient l'isle par derriere.
Nos bons Paisans leur firent grand tort
Par le chateau de la Corbiere.
Vinrent par le Bec a la Chevre,
Pour alors faire leur traversee,
Avec le reste des Lourdants.

Rembarquerent leurs Matelots
Puis soudain mirent a la voile,
Tous irrites comme Lionceaux
D'avoir perdu telle bredelle.
Le General fort se rebelloit
Commandant de mettre a terre
Dans le havre de St Sampson.

A l'Abaye St Michel s'en vont
Ou Bregart etoit Commissaire.
Les recut avec grand accueil
Donnant presents et fort grande chere.
Donnant or a la Gergondee
Qui etoit Dame dans l'armee
Nommee la Princesse Eleonor.

Car Yvon l'avoit epousee
En France au pays de la Gravelle
Dont il fut riche a grands monceaux
Des brins de la grand maree
L' Abbe fit a l'armee grand joie
D'or et d' argent, et de monoie
Quil leur donna bien largement.

Yvon l'ennemi s'en alla
Sur une montagne voisine
Du pauvre Chateau St Michel
La ou Yvon faisait ses mines
Frere Bregart par courtoisie
L'adresse au Chateau par envie
Pour faire croitre ses tresors.

Edmond Rose, Gouverneur
Du puissant Chateau d' Archange
Dit qu'il seroit avant tranche,
Que de se rendre a gens etrangers.
Mais si ces gens se vouloient rendre,
A Bregart pour leur terre vendre
Par Camparts, il etoit d' accord.

Le Pauvre peuple se rendit,
A cet Abe pour leur grand perte
Qui avoient pour eux accorde
Aux ennemis par ses finesses,
La plus part a payer deux ferbes
Aujourdhui nommes les Champards.

TRANSLATION FROM CATULLUS.

C. Cattuli ad Lesbiam.

VIVAMUS, mea Lesbia, atque amemus,
Rumoresque senum severiorum
Omnes unius aestimemus assis.
Soles occidere, et redire possunt:
Nobis, cum semel occidit brevis lux,
Nox est perpetua una dormienda.
Da mihi basia mille, deinde centum,
Dein mille altera, da secundum centum,
Deinde usque altera mille, deinde centum,
Dein cum millia multa fecerimus,
Conturbabimus illa, ne sciamus,
Aut ne quis malus invidere possit,
Cum tantum sciat esse basiorum.

TO LESBIA.

LOVE, my Lesbia, let me tell you,
Love should now our life engage,
Life from love derives its value,
Heed not then the saws of age.

Setting suns with splendour beaming,
Rise with more refulgent light,
Life's last taper dimly gleaming,
Sinks in endless drowsy night.

Then sweet maid a thousand glowing
Kisses give thy raptur'd swain,
Now a hundred quick bestowing,
Give the thousand o'er again.

Every kiss my rapture feeding,
Give me now a hundred more;
Hundreds, thousands, quick succeeding,
Lesbia, let's efface the score.

Kisses past, no record telling,
Untold thousands still renew,
Thus no wretch with envy swelling
Shall the tell-tale record view.

C. M.

PRO

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Feb. 5.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

THE *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, and that copies of the several Orders of Council, lately issued, be referred to the said Committee.

Lord H. Petty said, that from the most deliberate consideration he had been able to give, he could not give his countenance to measures which he thought to be illegal. These Orders in Council, he said, as well as that of a similar nature issued in January last year, were issued in consequence of the decree, stating it to be the determination of France to place England in a state of blockade—*a vain and empty boast*—and were meant as an act of retaliation. It had, however, been held, by the highest authority, that any measure of that kind, not acted upon, become thereby null and void, and the same as if never made at all. In Robinson's report of cases adjudged in the Admiralty Court, it is laid down by Sir W. Scott, "that no blockade is sufficient without a fact to support it;" and he (the Noble Lord) insisted, that up to the 11th of November, there never had occurred a single instance in which that decree of France had been acted upon. Nay, an explanation had been given by M. Decret to General Armstrong, the American Ambassador, disavowing their intention of carrying it into effect, and of capturing ships at sea, or in any respect infringing upon the rights of neutrals.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* coincided with the noble Lord, that the orders issued by his Majesty were a violation both of the law of nations and of the municipal law of this country, as applied to a period of peace; but he would inform the Noble Lord, these orders depended entirely on his Majesty's war-prerogative, and not on any prerogative exercised by his Majesty in time of peace, such as, on an emergency, the retaining from export the produce of the soil, in order to prevent the approach of famine. It was neither a measure intended to encroach on the privileges of commerce, or the rights of neutral trade, nor to lay any impost for the purposes of revenue; but merely related to the King's *war* prerogative as a measure of retaliative annoyance upon the enemy. Now, as to the effect that these orders of Council were likely to produce upon America, he must do that nation the justice to say, he did not believe they would drive them into a war with us. For his part, no man deprecated more than he did a war with that country. (*Loud cries of Hear! hear!*) It could be no consolation to his mind to think what America might suffer if she were to resolve upon war; he thought the losses of that country could never be the profit of this. He was not one of those who looked upon the prosperity of America with envy; but, on the contrary, he wished that prosperity to be increased, as he was convinced that her prosperity would promote, instead of injure, the prosperity of this country. He hoped, however, that this country would not be attacked by America; he believed it would not, as he could not conceive it possible for any enlightened nation to go to war upon no other grounds than that we have been obliged to take measures of retaliation in consequence of the decree of Bonaparte. It was impossible that any considerate American could read those orders of Council, without perceiving that great pains were taken to do as little injury as possible to their commerce. If their spirit was roused to war, it would be from an insult they had received, but for which insult this country had made every reparation in its power, and every thing which in reason could be expected.

Dr Lawrence spoke at great length against the Orders in Council; and the Master of the Rolls took also an extensive view of the question, and defended them. The motion was agreed to.

Mon-

Monday, Feb. 8.

Mr Whitbread moved for the production of copies of certain papers, parts of which had been quoted by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Mr Canning,) in his speech in defence of the late memorable expedition against Denmark; particularly a copy of the instructions sent by the late Secretary of that department (Lord Howick, now Lord Grey,) to Mr Garlike, our Minister at Copenhagen. He made a direct charge against Mr Canning of exhibiting only such parts of the letter of Lord Hutchinson, as, in the detached manner he gave them, led the House to form a very different opinion from that which it would have done, had the whole contents of the documents been before them. Those Noble Lords (Hutchinson and Grey) felt themselves exceedingly hurt at the manner in which they had been misrepresented by the Right Hon. Secretary. With respect to Mr Garlike, and the instructions which he received, he strongly condemned the latter, for he was instructed to furnish the Government at home with information, not only of the operations in the Cabinet of Denmark, but even of the murmurs and cabals among the merchants and traders. He concluded by moving that there be laid before the House copies and extracts of the instructions, &c. sent to Mr Garlike at the Court of Copenhagen by the late Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Lord Howick,) also several other documents upon the same subject.

Mr Canning answered the observations of the Hon. Gentleman at great length, when the motion was rejected, 127 to 73.

Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The House resolved into a Committee of Ways and Means, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that he felt great satisfaction in informing the Committee of the favourable arrangement he had made with the Bank of England, which must be highly advantageous to the public. This arrangement had arisen from the suggestion of the Finance Committee of last session, and it embraced three different subjects. The 1st was the management of the public debt; 2d, the allowance to the Bank for that management; and, lastly, the unclaimed dividends, and unclaimed lottery prizes remaining in the custody of the Bank. The Right Hon. Gentleman then went on to describe the sums to be allowed the Bank for the management of the public debt, at the rate of 343l. per million, as it at present stood. When the debt should be farther reduced, the allowance was then meant to be 400l. per million. This arrangement would eventually prove a saving of 62,000l. or 63,000l. a year.—He trusted the Committee would approve these arrangements. The next point was, the advance by the Bank of 3,000,000l. during the war.—This came from the advantages the Bank enjoyed in possessing the balances of the public money. It appeared by the most accurate calculation, that these balances amounted to something between 11 and 12 millions, from which, however, there fell to be deducted 600,000l. being a deposit on account of America. That money, he observed, might have been better employed had it been expended in Exchequer bills. It, however, amounted in the whole, he believed, to ten millions and a half, deducting the above sum. He then described the amount of the unclaimed dividends from 1791, as amounting to 500,000l.; and the three millions as the profit of the Bank on the deposits of Government in their hands. After some further observations, the Right Hon. Gentleman moved, first, "That towards the supply granted to his Majesty, a sum of 500,000l. of unclaimed dividends, and undemanded lottery prizes, be granted."

Mr Parker, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, commended the object the Right Hon. Gentleman had in view, on the principle that it was nothing but fair that the public should have the use of its money. The country had a right to expect this. But he could not agree that the Right Hon. Gentleman had made so advantageous a bargain for the public as he might have done. A reduction ought to have taken place in the allowance proposed to the Bank on the management of the public debt, as the advance from the Bank of three millions, without interest, might endure for a long time, at least until the end of the war. The Bank could, by its paper, form the money wanted by Government to-morrow; but

but it would not, at the termination of the war, be satisfied with any thing but cash in return. What it might come to in paper, would scarcely cost it a penny, and yet it would be reimbursed in a very different way. He confessed he did not like to see the Government and the Bank draw too closely to each other. They ought to be independent, both of them entertaining at the same time a degree of good will towards each other, and a thorough understanding. Any connection of another kind was inconsistent with the constitution, and he was much afraid, might lead to the subversion of economy.

Mr Tierney did not approve of the resolutions brought forward by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and urged, that the Bank ought, from the public balances therein deposited, to take the management of the national debt without any charge. Instead of taking the three millions from the Bank on the terms proposed, it would be much better to raise a loan, and to know what circumstances enabled that Corporation to grant so large a sum with such facility, and the profits made of the transactions with Government. The profits of the Bank must be great, when, since the restriction, four millions were divided in bonuses, the dividend raised from seven to ten per cent. and such a considerable addition made to the building. Independent of that, we were informed that it could spare three millions, without interest, till after the conclusion of the war; he would wish to be informed if the Bank was prepared to lend this sum, provided the restrictions were taken off? if they were, there could be no merit in the transaction, for it would not cost the Bank a farthing. The reason he thought it adviseable for Government to take the management of the national debt under its own controul, would be, the great patronage attached to it, as the Minister would be enabled to give away 450 places worth 150l. each.

Mr S. Thornton, *Mr Huskisson*, and others, contended that the national debt could not be managed at an easier rate, and that the Bank could lend this sum, even if the restrictions were taken off.

Lord H. Petty did not altogether admire the mode in which the unclaimed dividends were to be taken; nevertheless, if the war continued, he thought the advantage to the public, as far as respected these dividends, would be considerable.

Mr Brogden, *Mr Biddulph*, *Mr Croker*, *Mr R. P. Carew*, and *Mr H. Thornton*, each approved of the arrangement, as being favourable to the public.

The resolutions were all agreed to.

Thursday, Feb. 11.

Mr Huskisson stated, that an act of the 38th of the King had abolished certain offices in the Customs at the various ports, and evidently intended to abolish all patent places in that department at the same time. A discovery had, however, been made of an office of that kind remaining entire, and he therefore moved for leave to bring in a bill for abolishing the office of surveyor of subsidies and petty customs in the port of London.—Leave given.

Sir F. Burdett then moved an account of all captures made at sea by British vessels, which were claimed, or said to have remainder in the Crown, from 1792 to the present day.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that if such was the account wanted by the Hon. Baronet, it would be a difficult matter to make it out; but if he wanted only a statement of the droits of the Admiralty during that period, he thought the account might be produced. The droits of the Admiralty were long since, by the authority of Parliament, made his Majesty's private property; but if any improper distribution of that fund was made, it was certainly a fit matter for the investigation of Parliament. The King had liberally made use of that fund, and bestowed large sums on the public, frequently to the extent of millions, which must be in the recollection of the House, and he had also made provision for several of the junior branches of the Royal Family. He had no objection to granting the Hon. Baronet an account shewing the balance remaining of those droits, after all those deductions, from 1792; but if the Hon. Baronet asked how it had been disposed of, he would tell him it had been disposed of by his Majesty's own directions. He therefore suggested an amendment to the motion.

Sir F. Burdett had no possible objection to the line chalked out by the Right Hon.

Hon. Gentleman, since he entertained an opinion, that a fund of property so immense ought not to be left in the situation in which it stood, although that might be called its legal situation.

Sir C. Pole supported the original motion, wishing much that the proceedings of the High Court of Admiralty were put on a new footing.

The Advocate General vindicated the droits pertaining to the Crown, as authorised by ancient practice. It had been the case in the war with Spain, where ships were taken before a declaration of war. These vessels were condemned to the Crown, the captors having no real interest in their condemnation. A moiety of two-thirds of the proceeds was, however, granted by the Crown, as a reward for the capture. He then restated all the advances made by his Majesty to the state, towards the alleviations of the burdens of the people; from whence he argued, that these droits were very properly applied when they were invested in his Majesty's hands.

Mr Lushington observed, that the Hon. Baronet had made no allusion whatever to the Court of Admiralty. He, however, was in possession of a fact which he felt compelled, by a sense of duty, to state to the House. It nearly concerned an Hon. Baronet, one of its Members, who quitted the service of the navy in 1787, and went to Ostend, where he got a vessel and proceeded to India. In that country he exchanged his ship for a vessel called the Etrusco, and returned with a cargo to Europe. He went to Ireland, and came to Dungeness, where he run a cargo on shore, or in other words, smuggled. (*Loud cries of hear from the Opposition.*) His ship was taken off Dungeness by the Brilliant frigate, and she was condemned in the Court of Admiralty. The Captain of the Brilliant received no reward for the capture; but in September 1805, 15,000l. was bestowed, not on the captors, but on an officer of the navy who had violated the laws of his country.

Sir H. Popham having been thus personally charged, vindicated his conduct in having gone to India. It was a period of profound peace, and he would refer to the journals for the sanction of applause his conduct received, when in India, from Lord Cornwallis and the Court of Directors. He was anxious at that time to acquire a knowledge of his profession; and his public services in India must have been of a very extraordinary kind indeed (*a laugh*) to excite this attack. He had never been a smuggler, or been at all connected with smugglers.

Mr Perceval then moved his amendment, which was for an account of the net proceeds paid into the Court of Admiralty, as droits, since the 1st of January 1793, and of the balance still remaining,—which was carried by 82 to 57.

Friday, February 12.

Mr Henry Martin moved, that there be laid before the House, the amount and the specification of the sums issued out of the Exchequer to the Paymaster General of the Forces, without account, from 5th January 1793 to 5th January 1803.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer represented the great inconvenience resulting from the motion of the Hon. Gentleman, and the length of time that would be requisite for the preparation of the papers which it included. He recommended the Hon. Gentleman rather to suggest the investigation of the subject to the Committee of Finance. After a short conversation, however, the Chancellor of the Exchequer acquiesced, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr Eden moved for an account of the number of neutral vessels brought into the ports of Great Britain, under the order of Council of the 11th November 1807, specifying to what ports they were destined, &c.

Mr Rose had no objection to the motion; but thought it so extensive, it could not well be complied with in all its parts.—Agreed to.

Monday Feb. 15.

Mr Whitbread moved for the production of various papers, preparatory to some resolutions he meant to bring forward, relative to the Austrian and Prussian mediation.

Mr Canning was of opinion that no paper, purporting to contain the conversation of any crowned head, could, with propriety be laid before Parliament.

Mr Whitbread said, there had been many instances in which statements of con-

conversations with crowned heads had been laid before Parliament.

In a Committee of Ways and Means for raising the supply, on the motion of Mr Huskisson, a sum of ten and a half millions was voted to pay off Exchequer bills outstanding.

EXPEDITION TO THE DARDANELLES.

Mr Taylor rose to make the motion of which he had previously given notice. He hoped and trusted that the House would feel that the character of the country was deeply involved in this question. We had hitherto taken upon ourselves the character of friends and protectors of the nations of Europe; but he was now utterly at a loss to conceive why, in this instance, we had abandoned that character, and why we had chosen to attack the Turkish empire. All he knew of the history of the transaction was, that the British Ambassador suddenly left Constantinople, and on the 19th of February a British fleet attacked and destroyed a Turkish squadron in the Dardanelles; that they afterwards appeared before Constantinople, and staid there for many days, and then went away without effecting any one object for which they could be supposed to have been sent there. He concluded by moving for a number of papers.

Mr Secretary Canning said, he expected that the Gentlemen on the other side of the House would have called for all manner of papers relating to the expedition to the Dardanelles. They had, however, not done so. He could not see any beneficial result or practical advantage to be derived from the production of those papers; but still, if the Gentlemen on the other side thought them necessary for the vindication of their character, he was perfectly disposed to grant every paper which could be produced without detriment to the public service.

Mr Grenville said, that, as he had quitted his situation at the Admiralty before the result of the expedition was known, it was impossible for him to know the contents of the official documents which were received after his quitting office, and therefore he did not know what papers would be necessary for his justification. He had heard it suggested that the late Ministers had ordered Alexandria to be attacked in a time of profound peace; this letter, however, stated to Admiral Collingwood, that no hostile steps were to be taken, until Mr Arbuthnot should acquaint the fleet that the relations of peace and amity between the two countries were at an end. The Hon. Gentleman then complained that the letter he had written to Lord Collingwood, when he was First Lord of the Admiralty, and a report he had received from Admiral Louis, were refused to be received by the present Board of Admiralty. Under these circumstances, he thought those papers should be admitted as official.

Mr Wellesley Pole said, that although it was the custom for the First Lord of the Admiralty to write private letters to Admirals, yet it was perfectly well known that those private letters could not be considered as instructions upon which an Admiral could act. This very letter mentioned, that "official instructions would speedily be sent to him;" which clearly proved, that the Right Hon. Gentleman did not himself suppose that his own private letter was instruction sufficient for any Admiral. The letter was written by the Right Hon. Gentleman so long ago as the month of November 1806, and yet it was only a few days ago that he applied to the Board to make this an official document.

Lord Castlereagh could not perceive any necessity for entering into any inquiries on this subject, nor that it could lead to any beneficial result. He thought, however, that the Board of Admiralty were quite right in refusing to make this private letter an official document.

The question was then put and carried.

EXPEDITION TO PORTUGAL.

Mr Abercromby having prefaced his motions with several appropriate remarks, moved,

"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will give directions there be laid before the House, copies of the instructions sent to Earl St Vincent, for the direction of his conduct at Lisbon, in 1806; an extract of which was read by Mr Secretary Canning in his place; and also

also the instructions sent to the Earl of Rosslyn and General Simcoe."

The next motion was for,

"A copy of the official communication which was made by Earls St Vincent and Rosslyn from the Prince Regent to the Secretary of State; together with the answer thereto, and the dispatches respecting the sailing of the troops, and copy of the order for recalling Earls St Vincent and Rosslyn to give an account of their audience of leave."

Mr Secretary Canning had no objection to any of these motions, except to the latter part of the last; but to that he had the most decided objection, and he was glad the motion had been mentioned, in order that the House might make its stand alone against an innovation, the like to which, he maintained, had never before been attempted in this country, and which, if assented to by the House, would overturn the constitution.

Mr Adam took fire at the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman, whom he charged with having done a thing more unconstitutional in that House than any Minister since the Revolution.

This produced a debate of considerable heat, in which Mr Sheridan, Mr Windham, and Mr Ponsonby, supported the sentiments of Mr Adam.

The House divided—

For the motion, 82—Against it, 142—

Lord Henry Petty then moved an address to the King,

"That there be laid before the House a copy of such communications as have passed between his Majesty's Government and the United States of America, relative to the ratification of a treaty with the United States."

Mr Secretary Canning could have wished that Gentlemen had abstained from making observations on this subject pending a negociation; but as they could not be restrained, it was better to give information of the real state of things than to allow Gentlemen to debate on that which was imaginary.—Motion granted.

Russian Mediation.

Mr Whitbread rose to move for some papers preparatory to that motion which he had given notice for, Monday se'ennight. He knew there were some cases where public documents could not safely be produced, but those cases were merely exceptions to the general rule. The first papers he would move for were the documents or official papers from his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to his Minister at Vienna, relative to the mediation of that Court. The next was a copy of the minutes of extracts, of the conversation between Lord Hutchinson and the Emperor of Russia, on the 23d of August 1807. The subject of the conversation had been conveyed to Ministers in a dispatch from Lord G. L. Gower, and therefore could easily be produced.—After stating the various papers which he intended to move for, the Hon. Member concluded, by moving for "copies or extracts of the dispatches from his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State to his Minister at Vienna respecting the mediation of that Cabinet."

Lord G. L. Gower said, that as to the copy of the communication of the conversation between the Emperor of Russia and Lord Hutchinson, he always looked on that as a private confidential communication from the Noble Lord to him. He had, during his stay at Memel, observed that the Noble Lord was much in the confidence of the Emperor of Russia, and thought he might from that derive some information which might be of service to this country. He, therefore, when the Noble Lord made the communication to him, thought it proper and necessary to send it home; but as he held it to be purely confidential, and not fit to make a record in a public office, he had not sent it in his public dispatches, but in a private letter to his Right Hon. Friend the Secretary of State.

Mr Secretary Canning said, that the Hon. Gentleman had stated that his view was to ascertain whether Government had done all in their power towards procuring peace. He believed it would appear they had, when it was considered in what a situation they were left by their predecessors in office. Many of the papers moved for, he had not the smallest objection to being produced. One of the Hon. Gentleman's was for copies of any assurances given by the late Ministers of affording military succour. Some of the papers, he said, would show, that more had been promised than he had stated, when this sub-

subject was so amply discussed on a former occasion, in the last session. Lord Hutchinson, they would find, had made such promises; and at the commencement of the war between Russia and France, dispatches had been sent by the late Ministers, most earnestly desiring Russia to march her armies in support of Prussia; and the most pressing instances were made to the Court of Stockholm on the same account. The Right Honourable Gentleman then went further into a detail of the conduct of the late Administration, in respect to their interfering for the safety of Prussia. All their attempts were abortive. He concluded with stating, that to some of the papers he had objections, but none to the general purport of the motion.

After a debate of some length, the different motions were severally put, and, with the exception of the document referring to the proffered mediation of Austria, were, without a division rejected.

Thursday, February 18.

SIR HOME POPHAM.

Mr Dent moved, "That there be laid before the House a Copy of the Memorial presented by Sir Home Popham to his Majesty in 1805, respecting his Forfeited Property, together with a Copy of the Treasury Warrant for its restoration; and copies of Letters from Sir Philip Stephens, giving Sir Home Popham leave of absence, on condition of resigning his half-pay."

Mr Long said there were many other Papers also necessary for that subject, which he should think it his duty to have laid before the House, to clear the character of the Hon. Gentleman from any imputation.

Mr Lushington was proceeding to state some remarks of a description rather harsh and severe, when he was called to order by the *Speaker*, as the Honourable Commodore was not then in his place. Mr Lushington explained, and moved for a variety of Papers relative to the condemnation of the ship El Trusco, and the Copies of the proceedings in the High Court of Admiralty; which were ordered.

INDEMNITY BILL.

On the question being put, for the second reading of the Bill for indemnifying certain persons respecting the execution of the Orders of his Majesty's Council.

Mr Eden stated some objections to the Bill, the principal object of which was, that it went to break our faith with America.

Lord Castlereagh spoke at great length in support of the Orders of Council. When France was convinced that every kind of hostility she was capable of waging against us, would most certainly experience ample and complete retaliation, then only could we expect that she would be disposed to negociate on equal terms, and to make peace in the true spirit of peace.

The House then divided—Ayes, 214—Noes, 94—Majority, 120.

Friday, February 19.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—REPORT DUTY ON SALT.

The order of the day being read, the House resolved into a Committee. Mr Wharton in the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated to the Committee, that, in pursuance of the fair principle of policy under which the country was obliged to retort as much as possible upon the powers of Europe inimical to it by measures of retaliating severity, and to render that principle as contributory as possible to the resources of the country, at the expence of our enemies, he had judged it expedient to lay an impost upon a commodity with which the nations of the continent were chiefly supplied from England, namely salt. The duty he meant to propose was only 9d. per bushel upon all salt exported from this country to the continent of Europe, and 3d. per bushel upon all salt exported to distant countries, our own colonies only excepted. He did not look to this measure with any view to revenue, so much as of pressure on the feelings of our enemies. He meant it to continue during the war, and the produce, whatever it was, to go towards the war supplies of the year. The amount, upon the best calculation he had been able to form, he would estimate at 60,000l. per annum.

Sir Francis Baring objected to this tax, which he considered as peculiarly vexatious to America, our principal customer for the article. Besides, the Right Hon. Gentleman should consider, that there

there were sources for the manufacture of salt in many of the inland countries of Europe, which this tax would stimulate those countries to cultivate. The Bahama islands produced also a vast quantity; and, if that was not to be taxed, America might then be supplied to the injury of the British commerce.

Lord Henry Petty, *Mr Davenport*, and *General Gascoigne*, also signified their oppostion to the tax, much on the same grounds with Sir Francis Baring.

Mr Huskisson said, that there could be no injury apprehended, nor any reasonable objection made to a tax on salt, with respect to continental consumption; and as to the three-penny duty on distant exports, it was so trifling as still to secure us a decided preference with America.

Monday, February 22.

COTTON AND BARK.

On the question for bringing up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means being put,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that having taken into consideration the suggestion of a Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to him (Mr Ponsonby) respecting the resolution in that report for laying an additional duty of 3d. per bushel on salt exported, as it went the length of prohibiting the importation of that article into the United States, he thought it adviseable to adopt that suggestion, and rescind so much of the resolution in the report. The sum which this additional duty would have brought to the revenue, certainly was not so much an object as was the ulterior consideration of embarrassing an enemy: as America, however, was not to be considered in that light, he had followed the principle which he had just related, and should move to expunge so much of the said resolution.

PETITION FOR PEACE.

Colonel Stanley presented a petition from the inhabitants of Bolton, in Lancashire, stating the privations and distresses which they experienced in consequence of the war; and praying that no means might be neglected, consistently with the honour and interests of the country, to obtain a restoration of the blessings of peace.

On the motion that the petition do lie on the table,

Mr Secretary Canning—"Sir, I do not rise to object to the motion, satisfied as I am of the propriety of the terms in which the petitioners have claimed the attention of the House to a subject so highly interesting to the whole country; although I cannot but, at the same time, feel that it is a subject which must always be in the contemplation of the House, and of those whose duty it is to advise his Majesty. I trust, Sir, I shall not be considered as deficient in feeling for the situation of the petitioners, if I express my sincere opinion and conviction, that, even were peace to be the immediate cure of the evils of which they complain, the mode of obtaining that cure which they have adopted must necessarily retard its acquisition. While I allow that it is perfectly natural for the petitioners, experiencing the privations which they do experience, to look eagerly to any remedy that appears to promise them relief, yet, on the part of those who ought to take a more extensive view of the subject, I must deprecate any accusation of hardness of heart, if they declare their firm opinion, that, should they be driven to a negociation under circumstances in which they must feel fettered and embarrassed, such would unquestionably not be the mode of obtaining the object prayed for by the petitioners—a peace consistent with the security and honour of the country. In expressing these sentiments, Sir, I am sure I speak those of my colleagues. We are anxious to avail ourselves of the best means to accomplish this desirable end. Our duty and our interest unite to induce us, if possible, to obtain a peace consistent with the security and honour of the country. We have missed no fair opportunity for that purpose.—But we are bound to advise his Majesty conscientiously, to the best of our judgment, and we are satisfied that, by a premature negociation, or one commenced on any grounds but those of perfect equality and independence, not only would the object of the petitioners fail of being realised, but any subsequent hopes which they might be led to entertain, would be disappointed in a manner the most injurious to them, and to the country at large."—(*Hear, hear, hear.*)

The petition was then ordered to lie on the table.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

SPAIN.

FROM this country we have a vast mass of intelligence, of a very extraordinary nature indeed, but so involved in confusion and mystery, that we know not how to give any thing like an intelligible abstract of it.

There has been an insurrection at Madrid, which has ended in the dismissal and disgrace of the Prince of Peace. The account is given in a very long and almost unintelligible letter dated March 19th; from the confused details of which, however, it may be gathered, that certain intelligence having been received at Madrid, of the Emperor of France intending to come thither, a demand was made in the name of the King by the Prince, 'What was the object of his journey, and whither his troops were directed to march?'—The answer was, that he came in a peaceable manner, for the good of the nation, and to make a Prince happy. Upon this the Prince of Peace, representing to the King that the entrance of the French troops into Spain was a measure fatal to his throne, wished him to follow the example of his son-in-law, the Prince Regent of Portugal, and emigrate to Mexico. The King, who seems a mere idiot in his hands, consented, and the Prince took 36 millions of reals out of the public chest to send off; but when the project was discussed in Council, it was opposed by Cavellero, who denounced the Prince as having deceived his Sovereign—swords were drawn, a skirmish seems to have taken place in the very Council Chamber, and some were wounded. The project of the emigration became known, and occasioned much public disturbance.—The Prince of Peace became an object of general indignation. He had, in order to persuade the King to emigrate, falsely told him that the people were demanding his (the King's) head. The Prince when his project was frustrated, attempted to escape, and the populace tried to force the hussars who surrounded his house. The brother of the Prince ordered his regiment to fire on the mob; they refused, and instantly arrested him. Meanwhile, the Prince, who had fled from his house, was brought back; and soon after a decree was published, dismissing him from the command of the army and navy; a second decree contradicted the account that the Royal Family intended to leave the country; and a third declared that the French troops were traversing Spain only to march to the points that were threatened with invasion.—The dismissal of the Prince of Peace produced extravagant joy; it was attributed to the French, who were hailed as deliverers.

The following statement is partly from a Bourdeaux paper, and partly from the Gibraltar Chronicle:—

The disturbances at Madrid have not only ruined the Prince of Peace, but have *dethroned the King*. From the 16th to the 21st of March, Madrid and Aranjuez were the theatres of several insurrections, in which the houses of the Prince of Peace, the Minister of Finance, Soler, the Director of Consolidation, Espicossa, of other ministers, and of several relations and friends of the Prince of Peace, were pillaged, and the furniture burnt in the public streets. The Prince of Peace was arrested in a garret in his own house, where he had concealed himself for 36 hours. The pretence for these outrages was the design which the Prince had avowed of emigrating to Mexico. It appears that the proclamation issued by the King for dismissing the Prince from all his employments, produced no effect in calming the rage of the populace; and the tumult still encreasing, the King thought fit, on the 19th, to publish a decree, signifying that his habitual infirmities not permitting him to support any longer the burdens of the Government, and a private life in a more temperate climate being necessary for the re-establishment of his health, he had determined to abdicate his crown in favour of his son, the Prince of Asturias. The Prince accordingly,

dingly, on the 20th, assumed the Government, under the title of Ferdinand VII. His first act was a proclamation for confiscating the effects of the Prince of Peace, said to be upwards of three millions sterling, and appointing his enemy, the Duke of Infantado, colonel of the Spanish guards, and President of Castile. The head-quarters of Murat were on the 19th at Somosiera, on the 20th at Bruhajo, and on the 21st at Aldevando. He had with him the division of Marshal Moncey and of General Dupont, and was hastening to the capital. The new king remained at Aranjuez, but promised to come to Madrid, when order was restored. On the 24th a royal proclamation announced his expected arrival at Madrid in about two or three days, and the inhabitants were ordered to receive him with rejoicings and illuminations.

Private letters say that the disturbances were not confined to Madrid and Aranjuez: At Cadiz the populace rose, and in spite of the exertions of the Police guard, broke into a number of houses, and carried off and destroyed all the portraits, busts, &c. of the Prince of Peace. A number of reports have been circulated, to induce a belief that this revolution is the work of the Spanish grandees, and the result of a preconcerted plan to rescue their country from French thraldom; they are too absurd for repetition. What follows we gather chiefly from the Dutch papers:—

On the 24th of March, the Grand Duke of Berg (Murat) entered Madrid, and was received with every possible expression of honour. On the 1st of April, he intimated to his troops the approach of his Sovereign, and a Paris article states, that on the 4th the new King set out to meet the Emperor; a deputation of the grandees had previously set out for Bayonne, to invite him to the Spanish capital. It would appear that the introduction of the French troops occasioned some serious commotions in the capital. They were suppressed, but whether by the authority of the Government, or the interference of the former, we cannot ascertain. Hopes, however, are expressed, that the repose of Madrid will not again be disturbed. How can it be expected, when there are no less than 54,000 French troops in and about that city. That the revolution is the work of Napoleon's agents, there can be no doubt, and they have availed themselves with great dexterity of the popular indignation against the Prince of Peace. In a proclamation, published by Murat, on his arrival at Madrid, he expressesses Bonaparte's approbation of the measures adopted by the Spanish Government against this wretched man.

The latest accounts of the late revolution in this country are still involved in mystery, confusion, and contradiction; the following is all that we can make of them:—

The French army at Madrid was, on the 1st ult. informed in general orders that the affairs of Sweden had so much occupied the attention of Bonaparte, as to delay his purposed visit to the Spanish capital; but the French and Russian armies were on their way to Stockholm, where they were to unite; and that being relieved from the necessary attention which he had paid to the concerns of the North, he would shortly repair to Madrid. The new King Ferdinand was ordered to wait upon him at Bayonne, where he experienced a gracious reception, and where a treaty was concluded between the two Sovereigns, of which the following are stated to be the principal provisions:—Bonaparte recognises the new King, Ferdinand VII. and confers upon him the administration of Portugal, till a general peace. Spain joins the Confederation of the Rhine; her contingent is 50,000 men. She also cedes to France a port in Spanish America. There is an article containing an accusation against the Prince of Peace, who had not been released from prison at the date of the treaty, but who was to be sent to France. There are also secret articles, which have not transpired. The *Moniteur* contains an official report of an interview between the dethroned King and Queen of Spain, and an accredited Minister of the French Government, which throws some further light on the circumstances of the revolution. It is dated Aranjuez, March 23d, and encloses two letters from the old King to Bonaparte.

The unfortunate Monarch accuses his son and a few accomplices of being the authors of the late conspiracy against his

his Government, and declares that his consent to abdicate the throne was extorted by the knowledge that he, together with the Queen, would have been murdered, unless it had been granted. He protests, however, against this rebellion, revokes his involuntary abdication, and throws himself on the protection of Bonaparte. He adds, that knowing the impatience of his son to ascend the throne, he had deliberated on resigning to him the Crown, after having united him in marriage with a French Princess. There are a thousand reports and curious anecdotes in the newspapers respecting the detestation in which the French are held by the Spaniards, of large bodies of their troops having been surrounded, and disarmed by the populace; of mighty armies to be raised in different provinces, for the purpose of asserting the independence of the country, and shaking off the French yoke, &c. &c.; but they are unworthy of credit. There is a sufficient French force in the country to bear down all resistance, were it contemplated; the revolution is manifestly the work of Bonaparte, and it will no doubt terminate in the expulsion of this last branch of the Bourbons. We cannot at present enter farther into the details on this subject.

PORTUGAL.

We have nothing from this quarter but a repetition of former reports of the calamitous situation of the country.—Such a scarcity of provisions prevailed at Lisbon, that even Junot, who has been so unrelenting in his exactions, deemed it necessary to send a flag of truce to the British Admiral, Sir Charles Cotton, soliciting permission for a supply of provisions to enter Lisbon, in order to save the people in general from the horrors of a famine. The person sent to Sir C. Cotton was a Mr Satero, who acted as commissary to Lord St Vincent's fleet, when he was in the Tagus, and he acknowledged himself to be at present commissary-general to the French army. He stated, that the French army amounted to about 15,000 men, and admitted that the army was furnished with provisions for six months, but stated that the provisions in Lisbon, and even the supplies that might be expected from the interior, would not be sufficient for the unfortunate inhabitants for more than 14 days. Sir Charles's short and obvious reply was, that for all the horrors and miseries in which the country was involved, the French alone were responsible.—An offer is said to have been made by our Admiral to raise the blockade, if the French army would evacuate the country. This the French General refused.

Many hundred Portugueze, who escaped on board Sir C. Cotton's fleet, have arrived in England, and many more are on their way. So eager are they to escape from the clutches of the French, that none remain behind, except those who dare not attempt to remove their families and property, from the fear of detection. It is confirmed that the Russian Admiral Siniavin has struck his flag in the Tagus, and set out by land, with all his principal officers, for St Petersburgh. They would be followed by the sailors, could they obtain passports, as their distress from the want of provisions is extreme.

General Junot, whom Bonaparte has created Duke d'Abrantes, has issued a decree prohibiting, under the severest penalties, all communication with the British squadron, and declaring that all persons who had left the country, and did not return by the 20th of May should be inscribed on the list of conspirators, and their property would be confiscated. The latest letters state that a supply of grain had been received from Spain, but that it was nearly exhausted, and no further aid could be spared. The apprehension of famine had in consequence revived, and the deplorable situation of the people was greatly aggravated by the remorseless tyranny of the French Commander.—Bonaparte was expected to visit Lisbon, and the Portugueze young gentlemen, it is said, were required to form a guard of honour for him, but they refused it to a man. The garrison of Oporto still consists of Spanish soldiers, but Quesnel, the French Commandant, has 25 French officers in his staff.

Several articles have risen to an extraordinary price at Oporto and Lisbon. Cottons at the former place is at the rate of 700 rees per pound; at the latter, 620. Butter is from 500 to 600 rees (about 3s. 6d.) per pound.

SWE-

SWEDEN.

The Gottenburgh mails bring us the following intelligence respecting the progress of hostilities in the North :—

The last accounts left General Klingspor on the 7th of April, at Calajochi, a town on the Bothnian Gulph. The Russians harrassed the Swedes on their retreat, and attempted to turn their flank, but the excellent dispositions of the Swedish General rendered every attempt of that kind ineffectual. On the 16th the rear brigade was attacked at Wippeti by a superior force, and an obstinate conflict took place; but the Swedes effected their retreat in good order, though they lost an Adjutant-General, Count Lowenhjelm, whose horse fell with him, and he was made prisoner. The enemy continued their pursuit, fighting all the way, to Pyhajocki, where the three brigades of the Swedish army joined, and halted to rest themselves at Brahestadt. On the 18th they continued their retreat, and the Russians followed them to Sikajocki, where a considerable action took place, in which the Russians were defeated, and driven back in the utmost disorder. The Swedes then proceeded to Lamjoki, where the head quarters were on the 20th of April. They have now reached almost the end of the Bothnian Gulph; and whoever considers the length and difficulties of their march, harassed continually by a superior army, will, no doubt, be of opinion that a more masterly retreat has seldom been effected.

A body of 3000 Russians, it appears, landed on the island of Gothland, but they have since retired, carrying with them a quantity of booty. The Russians, it is said, have also occupied the island of Aland, at the entrance of the Gulph of Bothnia. They landed in the beginning of April, and were soon after recalled, but have since repossessed it.

The important fortress of Sweaborg, in Finland, with the flotilla in the harbour, have been surrendered to the Russians. Sweaborg is built upon several rocky islands in the gulph of Finland, about three miles from Helsingfors. The place was invested on the 2d of March, and the Russians appear to have been employed from that time until the 16th in erecting batteries, and preparing all the means of a regular siege. On the 17th, the batteries were opened, and a brisk fire was maintained against the fortress during the four following days. On the 24th the enemy sent in a flag of truce, when there was a conference, and the activity of the besiegers appears to have been relaxed until the 29th, when the bombardment was renewed, and continued until the 2d April, when the place and flotilla surrendered, and a convention was signed. Vice-Admiral Cronstedt, who signed the convention, alledges, in justification of his conduct, the excessive fatigues of the troops, and the great numbers of sick, amounting to 515 men; he also urges the imperfect state of the fortress, and the smallness of the garrison, in proportion to the extensiveness of the works. He admits, however, that only one-third of his powder was exhausted at the time, and although he asserts that the fortress is liable to be attacked on all sides, it is not to be believed, that, with a considerable flotilla in the harbour, this was a danger to be much apprehended. The justification of the Swedish Admiral has not been considered satisfactory by the King, who has accordingly dismissed him from his service, with all the officers composing the Council of War at which the surrender was agreed upon, and who did not protest against that measure. The convention signed on the 2d April was an armistice, stipulating for the surrender of the place on the 3d of May, if it should not receive, within that time, effectual succour to the amount of five ships of the line, and to guarantee the execution of the armistice, the Russians were put in immediate possession of three islands, including that of Longern, which is given absolutely and unconditionally to Russia; by another clause it is stipulated, that upon the conclusion of peace, Russia shall restore the Swedish flotilla, provided England shall restore the Danish navy to Denmark; but the most objectionable part of the convention is that which recognises the revolutionary proclamation of the Emperor Alexander, incorporating Finland with Russia. This was an unjustifiable undertaking on the part of the Swedish Admiral, and deserves a much severer punishment than a mere dismissal from the service.

An

An account was received from Gottenburgh on the 10th of May, that the place had been actually given up. The Swedish head-quarters remained at Lumijocki on the 25th of April.

Respecting the affairs of Norway, Government, we are informed, have accounts of the arrival of the expedition under Admiral Keats and Sir John Moore off the Norwegian coast, and of the landing of the troops without opposition. The Swedish corps, it is said, which was advancing against Christiana, has been obliged to fall back, and its retreat to the frontiers was not effected without difficulty and loss. We have not heard where the main strength of our army disembarked, but it is stated that a sufficient force had been sent to take possession of Bergen.—The Norwegians, according to accounts brought by some of our vessels, were in a state of starvation, living on sawdust and fish, and have signified to the Court of Copenhagen, that if they did not receive assistance within a given time, resistance was hopeless.

A considerable Russian force is said to have lately sailed from Riga for the invasion of Sweden; but on the appearance of a British Squadron, the ships of war ran into port, leaving to their fate the transports, several of which were taken or destroyed. The Russians are, in the mean time, making great preparations to place Cronstadt out of the reach of danger. A number of hulks have been sunk in certain channels in the Gulf of Finland, to prevent the approach of a British squadron. The influence of Caulincourt continues, it is said, undiminished; and the want of certain articles of English manufacture has produced at St Petersburgh, among those who were in the habit of consuming them, no little dissatisfaction.

The Swedes have acted with uncommon energy, and have shown a spirit of active patriotism, which holds out a strong ground of hope that, with the aids which they are to receive from this country, they will be able to defend themselves against the wanton attack that has been made upon them. It gives us much pleasure to be able to announce, that a part of the promised aid has already reached Sweden. On the first of May, ten sail of transports from this country, laden with ammunition and other warlike stores for the use of the Swedish Government, arrived at Gottenburgh, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Kite.

The King of Sweden, convinced that his Prussian Majesty has entered into the war against him reluctantly, has issued a proclamation, allowing Prussian vessels to enter into and depart from his ports; he considers the warfare declared against him by Frederick-William as compulsory, and he has therefore refused to act hostilely himself. He has also ordered the Prussian prisoners in his dominions to be set at liberty.

The naval events in the Baltic also become interesting. The English sloop Daphne, and two others, on the 25th April, attacked the harbour of Flastrand in Jutland, and cut out, from under the protection of the fort, six brigs, three galliots, and a sloop, all laden with provisions for Norway, and carried them into Gottenburgh. They set four other vessels on fire. They found the vessels moored close under the fort of the castle, which mounts ten guns, with hawsers fast to the shore, and immediately the alarm was given by some Danish boats; the Danes instantly forsook the vessels, and the castle kept up a heavy fire of round grape and musketry, notwithstanding which, the five boats cleared the harbour of all but two brigs, both light. A Danish boat with five men, persisting in a mad endeavour to retake one of the vessels, after repeated warnings, was fired upon, and three of the five were killed. On our side Mr Elliot, first lieutenant of the Daphne, Mr Stewart, master, and two seamen, and one seamen of the Tartarus, were wounded—none dangerously.

Another smart engagement took place near Stromstadt, on the 26th of May, between 28 Norway coasting vessels, and four Swedish gun-boats, assisted by one mortar-boat. The Norway flotilla mounted guns from six to 24 pounders. The action was fought half a gun shot from Stromstadt, and four 24-pound shot entered the town, without doing much damage. The battle lasted one hour and 40 minutes. Two of the Danish vessels were sunk, with their crews and every thing on board; three of them were towed away by the rest, who made off.

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HAMBURGH.

Serious disturbances took place in this city on Easter day; they arose from a great number of the inhabitants having been refused admittance into the city after the gates were locked, which on that evening were closed at a very early hour. The people assailed the military, who fired in consequence, and killed seven or eight of their opponents, and wounded several others. French troops have since been marched to Hamburgh in great numbers, and a proclamation has been published by order of Bernadotte, by which it is ordered, that any person throwing a stone at a French soldier should be tried by a military commission, and, if found guilty, be punished with death. If four or more persons were found talking together, the French soldiers on duty had a right to require them to separate, and in case they disobeyed, to fire upon them.

BRAZILS.

Dispatches have at length been received from the Brazils; their contents were on Monday, May 2d, communicated to the emigrants from Portugal, and to the principal merchants concerned in the trade to the Brazils, in the following circular letter:—

"Late last night, a Portugueze officer arrived with the long-expected and joyful intelligence of the safe arrival of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal at Bahia, on the 25th January; and after remaining there about a month, had sailed for the Rio de Janeiro. His Royal Highness made several excursions into the surrounding country; and was at a hunting party at Cachoeira, about 15 leagues from Bahia. The concourse of people from the interior was incredible; and his Royal Highness, with his usual affability, gave audience to every one. It appears that the Principe Real was separated in a gale of wind from the rest of the squadron, and it was not until the night of the 15th that she was joined by the Bedford man of war, Captain James Walker. Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte arrived at the same time at Bahia, on board the Alfonso, and was in perfect health."

From this it appears, that the Prince Regent first landed at Bahia, with an intention of proceeding overland to Janeiro, but that after he had refitted his shipping, and obtained some fresh supplies of provisions, he found it more expedient to sail round to the capital. He was received with the utmost loyalty by his colonial subjects, and his first consideration appears to be a desire to conciliate the people on whom his future fortune was to depend. It is a curious fact, that by the separation of the fleet which carried the Court of Lisbon to the Brazils, the whole of that extensive coast was visited at one and the same time, some going into one port, and some into another. The Prince was desirous of delaying his entering on the functions of Government, until he should have assembled all his people at the Rio de Janeiro, and established his court; but the necessity of satisfying the minds of the people made him forego his intentions, and he issued a proclamation, establishing the following commercial regulations:—

"That at the custom-houses in the Brazils, all kinds of goods, merchandise and commodities, brought either on board of foreign ships, belonging to subjects of such powers as are considered to be on terms of amity and peace with his Crown, or in vessels belonging to his subjects, shall be admitted, on payment of 24 per cent. import duty, consisting of 20 per cent. consolidated customs, and 4 per cent. additional duty already established; the collection of the said customs to be effected in the same manner as has hitherto been done at the said custom-house. Wine, brandy, and sweet oil, shall pay double the duty that has hitherto been levied on the said articles. That it shall be lawful, not only for his own subjects, but also for those of the powers above mentioned, to export, to such ports as they shall deem expedient, every species of colonial commodities and produce, with the exception of Brazil wood, and other articles, the exportation of which is prohibited, on payment of the same export duty as has hitherto been established in the respective provinces; all laws, royal edicts, and other ordinances

which

which hitherto prohibited, in the state of the Brazils, a mutual intercousse and maritime trade with foreign nations, remaining, until further notice are suspended."

The Solebay frigate arrived from Rio de Janeiro, has brought further dispatches to Government and the Portugueze Ambassador. The Prince Regent of Portugal arrived at Rio Janeiro from Bahia on the 7th of March, amidst the joyous greetings of the people. The town was illuminated for seven days previous to the departure of the Solebay. The Prince had established a new order of merit, which he directed to be called *The Order of Fidelity*, and had presented Commodore Moore, Capt. Walker of the Bedford, and the other British officers, with the insignia of this order. The Surveillante frigate, Capt. Collier, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 11th of March. The Surveillante took out Mr Hill, the British Secretary of Legation, Mr Chamberlayne, and a gentlemon of the name of Morgan. These gentlemen, on landing, met with a most favourable reception, but from the smallness of the town, and the recent arrival of the Court, they were with difficulty enabled to find a house in which they could be accommodated. Some letters received from these gentlemen are written in the highest spirits, and give the most pleasing accounts of the state of the country and the hospitality of the people.

The Prince Regent had appointed as his chief Ministers those who were well attached to the British interest; and his marine was put under the superintendence of an English officer.

War has been declared between the Portugueze and Spaniards in that part of the world. The Portugueze vessels in the Spanish ports of South America have been seized.

The Portugueze flag has been rehoisted at Madeira, by order of the British Government. The Portugueze Minister in this country is said to have communicated to Mr Canning the agreeable information that his Government holds itself responsible to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty for all the losses which they sustained by the acts of the Portugueze Government prior to the Prince Regent's quitting Lisbon, but particularly for those which were occasioned by the decree of the 8th of November last.

EAST INDIES.

The General Stuart extra ship, arrived on the 8th of April at Portsmouth. She left Bengal the 8th of December, arrived at St Helena the 14th, and sailed from thence the 21st of February. She brings dispatches announcing the success of a detachment which had been sent to besiege a fort of considerable strength, near Delhi. In the fort was shut up a refractory Chief, of the name of Dooundea Khan, alias Dundea Wahag. For several months this Chief had evinced a hostile disposition towards the British Government, without any apparent cause for his conduct. It was at length deemed necessary to punish him, and for that purpose a force was sent against him, consisting of detachments from European regiments, and Seapoys, under the command of Colonel Dickens and Hopsford: three battering trains followed the troops. The fort which was the object of attack, has been variously named, viz. Kitspore, Cumoona, and Kassapoor; it is situated, however, not far from Alyghur, between Agra and Delhi. The British force arrived before it about the 23d of October, and having effected a breach, they took it by storm on the 24th of November. The Chief had concentrated his whole strength in this place, and his force was three times greater than the number of the British and native troops. The conflict was terrible, and the carnage great, but British courage at length prevailed, and we obtained possession of the fortress, though not without a very heavy loss of brave men. While the Rajah's main body was opposed to our troops, he is said to have escaped to another strong fort, where he had resolved to make a vigorous resistance. The loss of the enemy is estimated at upwards of one thousand men. Our loss, we lament to say, does not fall much short of five hundred men. We subjoin a list of the killed and wounded of the officers.

Killed.—Lieut.-Col. Duff, Brigade-Major Fraser.—Capt. Radcliffe, Capt. Kirk, 17th foot; Capt. Roberton, 21st regt. N. I.; Capt. Brown, 1st bat. do; Lieut. Sneyd, ditto; Lieut. Macleod, 2d bat. 27th ditto; Ensign Jones, engineers;

neers; Lieut. Defoe, 1st bat. 23d N. I.; Lieut. Ramsay died of his wounds.

Wounded.—Brigade Major Wm. Fogo severely; Lieuts. Wilson, Campbell, Harvey, and Dudingstone, 17th foot, severely; Lieut. Harrison, ditto, dangerously; Lieut. D. C. Livingstone, 21st regt. N. I.; and Lieut. Macartney, 11th ditto, slightly; Capts. Fraser and Mathews, 1st. bat. 9th N. I. slightly; Lieut. Rolland, ditto, dangerously; Lieut. T. Brooke, 1st bat. 23d N. I.; Capt. Perkins, Lieut. Dunsterville, 1st bat. 27th ditto, severely; Lieut. Corbett, ditto, slightly; Lieut. Dennis, 2d bat. 27th ditto, severely; Lieut. Denty, ditto, slightly; Ensign Vetch, ditto; Ensign Fordyce, engineers, slightly; Lieut. Swinton, pioneers, severely; Lieut. Anderson, slightly; Lieut. Wilkie, 1st bat. 9th N. I. severely; Lieut. W. M'Quhae, ditto.

The other intelligence by these dispatches is of a more agreeable nature. It is stated that the Indian Government, apprised of the designs of France and Russia against Hindostan, were engaged in attaching the native powers to its interest. Scindea and Holkar are represented as having made the warmest professions of friendship, and to have offered to assist the British power in repelling any attempt to disturb the common tranquillity. The Gauacur, Peishwa, and Nizam, have made similar declarations, probably with more sincerity; but the circumstances which more than any other manifests the general sentiment in India in favour of the English is, that the Seicks have consented to the occupation of some strong passes in their country by British troops, in the event of the menaced invasion being attempted.

Depots of stores are forming in the Upper Provinces, and many of the hill forts are repaired.

DREADFUL HURRICANE AT MADRAS.

A Madras paper, received by the Malabar man of war brig, the last dispatch from India, gives a circumstantial account of the dreadful effects of a hurricane, experienced at Madras and in its vicinity, in the month of December last, which we cannot better describe than in the language of the writer on the spot:—

"We have to discharge a most painful duty, in detailing the circumstances which have attended the most violent storm ever experienced in the Carnatic, since that at Pondicherry in the year 1762.

"On Wednesday last, the surf was observed to rise unusually high, and the clouds gathering thick and black to the northward, with an encreasing wind, excited apprehensions that a storm was at hand. During the evening, some rain fell in occasional showers, but in the night, and during the whole of Thursday, it rained incessantly: the wind from the north-west gradually encreased into a gale, which, by one o'clock on Friday morning, had acquired a violence that threatened every thing with destruction, and in this direction, exciting dismay and spreading desolation, did the wind blow until about four o'clock in the morning. About this hour the wind lessened, and, altering its course, gradually came round to the southward. During this time there was an awful suspense, for the experienced in this climate anticipated a renewal of the work of mischief, from the sudden abatement of the storm, and from the shifting of the wind. When it had completely veered round to the southward, it suddenly burst into a hurricane, the like of which was never before remembered at Madras.

"The canal forced its banks, and overflowed the country as far as the Government Bridge on one side, and beyond the powder mills on the other, where the water was three feet deep.—Boats were carried away, and several were found at the burying ground, and one near the Government gardens.

"The sea rose much beyond its usual height, bringing some of the Massoolah boats within a few yards of the Custom-house, and destroying others, to the number, we understand, of about 40. The surf reached Mess Harrington's on the beach, and by its violence exposed four feet of the foundation of the house: luckily this was not half its depth. On one side of the adjoining building, the Naval Office is much damaged. The Company's rice godowns near the Custom-house were forced open, and much of their contents washed away. The sea rose close to the ditch of the fort, and the surf dashed with violence over the ram-

ramparts. The counterscarp at the N. E. angle gave way, and the water poured into the ditch at every rising of the surf. The sea has not yet receded, but that may possibly be owing to the spring tide. We sincerely hope that it will in a short time return to its former limits, or every building on the sea face must be in danger. The bastion at the northern extremity of the Black-town wall give way, and two guns are dismounted into the sea. It is impossible to give an accurate or adequate description of the mischief this storm has occasioned: far less can we describe the feelings of individuals who witnessed this work of destruction. Trees are every where torn up by the roots; the houses of the European inhabitants have universally suffered considerable damage; many were unrooted, and some partially blown down. The mud houses of the natives are in most places swept away, and with them many also of their wretched inhabitants. It is apprehended many thousands have perished. Dead bodies of men, women, and children, were found lying in every direction when the storm abated; as the sun rose higher, so the wind, and rain, which had all along accompanied it in torrents, gradually abated, and before noon returned to the northward, and by Friday evening blew again steadily, and without violence, from the north-east, where it now continues. During the hurricane there was no thunder and lightning, altho' some was experienced on Friday night.

"In relating the account of the great damage sustained, we must not omit to mention the effects of this tornado at his Majesty's Naval Hospital.—Several of the wards were partially unroofed, and in some places the roof fell in, to the imminent danger of the sick beneath.—Fortunately, however, by the activity of the officers and men attached to the hospital, the sick were removed in time to save them, and we are therefore happy to say no lives were lost. The wall surrounding the hospital has fallen in various parts, leaving breaches of 20 feet wide. The trees are torn up by the roots, and the place exhibits one continued scene of devastation. The extensive wall of Dent's garden is injured materially, and in some parts levelled with the ground.

"Black Town, St Thome, and the Mount, seem all to have suffered alike; at the latter place, the flag staff is blown down. In the roads, carts upset, and cattle dead, were every where lying; all the sentry boxes were blown down; as were the steps going up to the signal staff of the fort; and the large box in which the colours are there deposited, was thrown on the parade. As no market could be held, so many families, European and Native, were without food nearly the whole of Friday.

"A Pariah vessel, lying in the roads, was stranded, and the brig Cyrus, which put to sea on the appearance of the storm, returned to the roads on Sunday morning, with the loss of her masts, and half full of water. Some idea may be formed of the strength of the current, and force of the surf, from the circumstance of a large portion of the ribs of a ship, supposed to be the Fairlie, Capt. Elliott, which was burned in the roads in 1799, were thrown ashore close to Mr Parry's godowns.

"We cannot but lament that, amongst other consequences of the storm, Dr Anderson's beautiful garden has been destroyed. This we consider a great loss in a national point of view; to the individual it must be distressing indeed to see the labour of years thus destroyed in a single night.

"Of the misery in which the natives are involved, we can give no adequate idea; unless, indeed, the following circumstance which has reached us of the horrid resolution consequent on despair, in an *individual*, be considered as a proof of the *general* sense in which they view calamities. A native woman, after the storm, raised a pile of wood in a gentleman's coach-house, and, getting underneath it with her child, had the desperate resolution to set fire to it, and thus burnt herself and infant to death.

"Of the distance the storm had reached we are at present unable to state. We have heard that it scarcely reached to the northward further than Pulicat; to the southward, it had not been felt at Pondicherry, as the American brig Brutus anchored in the roads early on Sunday morning direct from thence, and had not encountered any gale in her passage. In a western direction, we are informed, it has reached as far as Conjeveram, where its ravages have been much felt."

May 1808.

TRIAL

Trial of Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke.

(*Continued from p.* 312.)

Sir *Samuel Auchmuty* (in continuation of his evidence) described his march from Reduction on the 2d of July.—The first part of the march was good, but we afterwards got into low swampy ground, very difficult to pass, as the men had to wade a long way through the water. Between two and three o'clock, immediately after leaving the swamp, the General sent for me to the front, and asked my opinion about proceeding. He observed, that the guide had deceived him; that the ford of the Chuelo was still, by his account, many miles off; that there was no chance of reaching it before dark; that he had secured cattle for the troops; and that where he then was, there was a sufficiency of fire-wood to cook the meat. From this statement, and knowing the troops were completely exhausted, I was decidedly of opinion we had better halt where we were. It was then about three o'clock, and the day closed at five. Plenty of meat, and half a day's bread, were issued to the troops. The troops were rather discontented, and, at my suggestion, an order was issued by the General, encouraging them to do their duty cheerfully. In the evening we heard the fire of the advanced corps, and the General appeared to be extremely uneasy at the aukward situation in which he was placed. He asked my opinion, whether I conceived General Gower was sufficiently strong to resist the enemy? I answered, that unless he advanced into the town, I was persuaded there was no danger, whatever numbers might oppose him. He appeared more satisfied with this remark, and said he had so high an opinion of Gen. Gower, he thought he would not attempt the town without him. We marched again an hour before daylight, on the morning of the 3d; the country we passed through was low, and at times swampy; it was raining then, and had been raining part of the night, and had there been much more, it would have rendered the way impassable. About noon we came to a ford in the river Chuelo, but did not pass it. We soon came to a second, which we did pass; it was narrow, but deep, and in some places nearly five feet. Not long after, between two and three o'clock, we communicated with Gen. Gower, and my brigade was ordered to take a position, with my right joining Gen. Lumley's left, and extending towards the convent of the Recolita. On approaching it, I found that Gen. Lumley's brigade had retired, and the enemy's light troops had advanced to it. I formed my brigade on the rear of the position, and reconnoitred it, and when the troops on my right were prepared to regain their position, I advanced, and occupied it. Some of the enemy's shot reached the line both before and while we were advancing. It was dark by the time the brigade was formed, and the rain fell in torrents. The men were sheltered in houses, and received an allowance of biscuit and some liquor. There was much firing during the night at the outposts, which I endeavoured to prevent, as, from the reports which reached me, I had reason to believe there were few, if any, of the enemy approached. Early the next morning I found the enemy had got round my left flank, and were in considerable numbers in my rear. I moved the 38th on my left to the rear, and after some firing the enemy retired.

It was now 10 o'clock, and a dragoon informed me that the General was waiting for me at head-quarters; and, on my arrival there, the General informed me that the principal officers of the army had been waiting for me about two hours; and, upon investigation, it appeared that General Gower's aid-de-camp had been sent to me at day-light, but was taken prisoner on his way. I found the General and the Field Officers in possession of a plan of attack, which was to be carried into execution at 12 o'clock. It was explained to me by Lieut.-Col. Bourke, who had a plan of the town before him. I observed that the regiments of my brigade were totally unacquainted with the intended attack, and I apprehended there would not be time to communicate it to them, and make the necessary arrangements for carrying it into execution. I also observed, having previously conversed with some of the principal officers, that mid-day was an improper time to march through the streets of a populous town, and I should conceive we should penetrate further, without serious loss, if we deferred the attack till day-break next morning. The General mentioned this proposition to Gen. Gower. The room being cleared of all the officers, except the General and Lieut.-Col. Pack, Gen. Gower acquiesced in the propriety of its being deferred. An officer was copying the orders for the attack, but Gen. Gower observed, that there was an alteration to be made in them, and he would send me a correct copy in an hour, and which I received in the course of the afternoon. I left head-quarters with the Deputy-Quarter-Master General, who was to point out to me the heads of the streets that my brigade was to occupy; but we received the intelligence that the enemy was coming out of the town in force, and I repaired to my brigade, and

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soon after was ordered to retire to the rear, in hopes of enticing the enemy to advance. We remained under arms the principal part of the day, and when the brigade re-occupied their ground, the Deputy-Quarter Master-General pointed out to me the different streets through which the columns were to penetrate. I then explained to the Field-Officers the routes of their columns, and gave directions for their being properly placed in time the next morning; and I desired them to send for the tools that had been ordered. By this time it was dark, and frequently during the night it was reported to me that attempts had been made to obtain the tools without success. I obtained a few, however, from the houses we were in possession of.

Q. Was the station in which the Commander in Chief was to be found during the attack of the 5th notified in orders, or otherwise, to the Generals and Field Officers of the army? A. It was not notified to me.

Q. Were the points of retreat, if retreat became necessary, notified in orders, or otherwise, to the Generals and other Field Officers of the army? A. It never was notified to me.

Cross examined by Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke.—Q. Could we, considering all the circumstances, the nature of the ground, and the state of the troops, have marched with greater rapidity, or arrived sooner, without distressing the men? A. I do not think we could have marched to Reduction sooner without distressing the men, altho', perhaps, they might have come to their ground sooner on each day's march, without distressing them, if we had not halted so frequently on each day's march.

Q. Had I not repeatedly expressed my apprehension as to the rain setting in, and my anxiety to get into the vicinity of the town, and put the men under cover? A. The General frequently expressed his apprehension of the rain setting in, and I have no doubt he also expressed his anxiety to get the men under cover in the vicinity of the town, although I do not particularly recollect it.

Q. If their strength would have allowed them to press forward and reach the vicinity of the town, could not the Commissariot have procured a plentiful supply for the army from the cattle taken in the country. A. There is no doubt but cattle might have been had in abundance, with proper precautions.

Examined by the Court.—General Sir John Moore.—The question which the Court wishes to know from an officer of such service and experience as Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and whose knowledge of the resources of the country enables him to form an opinion, and which we endeavoured to get from other witnesses, but have not yet satisfactorily; it appeared by your evidence, that on the march of the army towards Buenos Ayres, the troops were every day much fatigued, were kept under arms during the greater part of the day, without a regular issue of provisions, and yet they were four days in marching thirty miles, attended with all the inconveniences of a forced and rapid march, without the main object of getting quickly forward; in your opinion, might not a previous arrangement have been made, which would have enabled the army which landed on the 28th of June to have advanced in the morning by day-light from the heights of Barragon, and reached soon afterwards, without serious inconvenience, the post of Reduction on the 1st of July?

A. I have no doubt but that arrangements might have been made, which would have enabled the troops to have reached the heights above Barragon on the 30th of June, and Reduction on the 1st of July; but am very doubtful whether the cannon necessary could have been brought up with the troops. The guns came up on the 2d, but they were so long getting over the swamp between Ensenada and the heights, I doubt whether they would have been ready to march on the 30th.

Q. In that case might not the river have been reconnoitred in the course of that day, and a disposition made for passing it on the 2d, and advancing to the suburbs of Buenos Ayres? A. I have no doubt that arrangements might have been made for the troops, but not for the artillery. The advanced corps marched on the 25th; there might have been time enough to reconnoitre the river on the 1st, and the army might have been in readiness to march from thence to Reduction on the 2d, but not with the principal part of the artillery.

Q. What proportion of artillery had the main body with them on their march to the heights above Buenos Ayres? A. At first I saw none, afterwards there were one or two pieces with the advanced guard.

Q. Was the main proportion of the artillery belonging to the army left behind with Colonel Mahon at Reduction, or did it accompany the army on the 2d? A. It did not accompany the army on the 2d.

Q. Did the inconveniencies you have stated on the march arise from necessity, or from the nature of the arrangements? A. Much inconvenience arose from the nature of the country we marched through; other inconveniencies arose from want of regular provisions, and from frequent halts, which brought the men so late to their ground, and the necessity of which I did not see.

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The evening before the attack, General Whitelocke showed the witness the plan of attack, and asked his opinion upon the subject. Witness said he thought it would succeed, but it appeared to him to be completely a new case, and that he did not remember to have heard of a similar plan of attack. Witness objected to the order for making no prisoners, which Gen. Whitelocke said he would leave out. General Whitelocke never stated to the witness the precise plan on which he intended to act, but he collected from various conversations, that the General meant to place his main body at the Recolita, and extend from thence to the shipping, and take such measures against the town as circumstances might require.

A number of other witnesses were examined on this branch of the trial, whose evidence was generally corroborative of the above. *Captain Frazer*, of the artillery, said, that although the difficulties of the marches were great from the swamps and rivulets, all the artillery could have been brought up in good time, if it had been Gen. Whitelocke's pleasure.—*Colonel Mahon* was convinced that abundance of provisions might have been obtained for the army, from the country itself, without having recourse to the navy, if patroles and picquets, &c. had been sent out to scour the country, and prepare the way for the march of the troops by reconnoitring or otherwise.—*Lieut.-Col. Torrens* gave evidence as to the various orders and counter-orders given by General Whitelocke.—*Admiral Murray* stated, that provisions might have been landed at the Plaza de Torros, in Buenos Ayres, such was the favourable disposition of the naval force. He had no doubt that the gun-boats would have assisted in the attack of the town from the east, but not so effectually as if it had taken place from the westward, which he always understood to be intended, and the gun-boats had been stationed accordingly to co-operate.—*Major Roche*, who carried the summons of surrender into the town, did not think it *prudent*, from what he discovered of the temper and disposition of the Spanish commanders, to communicate the article respecting the surrender of the *civil authorities* as prisoners of war.—*Mr Bullock*, the Deputy-Commissary-General, understood that all the troops and supplies were to be landed five miles from Buenos Ayres, and made his arrangements accordingly. All the supplies received on the march were from the enemy, and not in consequence of any previous arrangement.

Second Branch of the Trial.

Major-General Gower was called, and continued his narrative from the close of the evening of the 4th of July.—I met Lieut.-General Whitelocke, according to his order, soon after six o'clock in the morning of the 5th, on the Coral de Miserari. At the time appointed, I heard him order Capt. Fraser to open the cannonade. I remained without any particular order being given to me, until it was nearly dark. During that period, I heard Lieut.-General Whitelocke give orders to his own aid-de-camps relative to some of the divisions of the troops; but these orders not having been particularly directed to me, I cannot exactly state what they were. About mid-day, I heard him direct Captain Whittingham to the left, and communicate with some of the divisions of the army. After a lapse of some time, Captain Whittingham returned, and I heard him state, as part of the report, that Sir Samuel Auchmuty wished a detachment of artillery to be sent to him. I received Gen. Whitelocke's directions to provide that party, when ready, with some of the firelocks which had been captured in the action of the 2d, the artillerymen having only swords. They were then marched under the command of Serjeant Hamilton, of the 17th dragoons, who had accompanied Captain Whittingham to the Plaza del Toros. At night, Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke ordered that all the Staff Officers, who were assembled at the place where I was, should go down with him to his quarters. We did so, and remained there till day-light the next morning. Some time afterwards, I heard Gen. Whitelocke order Captain Whittingham to proceed to the right, and try to open a communication both with the right columns of attack, and with those troops who had been left over the Chuelo. Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke, and the officers who were with him, soon afterwards went up to the Coral. At some period of the forenoon, Serjeant Hamilton, of the 17th regiment, arrived with a letter, which I saw him deliver to Gen. Whitelocke: he gave it to Capt. Squire, and ordered him to read it, and secondly to me, with the same order. It was in Spanish, and, to the best of my recollection, signed by Gen. Liniers. I am not perfectly master of the Spanish language: but I think I understand it sufficiently to state, that it contained generally a description of the effect produced by the attack of the preceding day, and to it was added a proposal for the cessation of hostilities, and for the commencement of a treaty, in which he proposed to give up all the prisoners of war in his possession, if the British troops would evacuate the river Plata. I have to state that this is from recollection purely, as I only saw the letter once at that period, and I believe

lieve it contained more. General Whitelocke soon afterwards informed me, that he intended to consider that letter, by saying that he would communicate with the Admiral upon the subject; and he was pleased to ask me whether I thought that was a proper answer. I answered, that I did not; because it appeared to me that that was a tacit acknowledgement that he himself was willing to enter into the treaty, if the Admiral was. I did not suppose he would take such a measure till he had personally investigated the fact, and had by his own observation fully ascertained what further means of attack remained in his power. He then said, that it would at least be desirable to gain a little time: I answered, that could be obtained by a proposal for a cessation of hostilities for an hour or two, to collect the wounded who were dispersed, or for any other cause of that description which could not materially affect the general operations. He directed me to sketch a letter to that effect, which I did immediately, and delivered it. He said the statements were not founded in fact, when he read it, and rejected it altogether. He then directed Lieut.-Col. Bourke, the Quarter-Master-General, to write an answer. When that was done, he disapproved of that as well as of mine. He then again called for the original one, which I delivered, and he ordered Lieut.-Col. Torrens to make some alteration. It was copied by him, and, I believe, sent into the town by Capt. Browne, Gen. Whitelocke's aid-de-camp.

Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke then ordered Col. Bourke to remain in command of the troops which were in the vicinity on the Coral, with some orders also for those under Col. Mahon, whenever they might arrive, and went immediately, with all the other Staff Officers, to the Plaza del Toros, he ordered me to go and inspect the ordnance generally which had been captured, and to fix upon such spots as I thought most desirable for batteries, for his future consideration. I was some time occupied upon that duty, and returned to him, stating I conceived the best place for a battery of cannon, if it did not exceed six pieces, was round the building that had been occupied for the bull-fights; that the mortar battery was to be placed with its left angle covered by the same building. He asked me, If I thought there was much probability of success in a re-attack? I stated, that there were but two means, and I did not think either would succeed. The one, by assault, had been tried with only partial success; the second, by bombardment, even were the means in our power to the fullest extent, would, in my opinion, produce very little effect upon a town of so immense a size as Buenos Ayres, the buildings of which are effectually incombustible. That there was but one British twenty-four pounder landed, and that a large portion of the captured guns were spiked, or unfit for service. Of the few that were fit, the number of any considerable calibre was very small; that, having seen the trifling effect produced by twenty-four pounders on the houses of Monte Video, I was convinced that guns of a lighter calibre would produce little or none against houses constructed of similar materials, and nearly on a similar manner with those of Monte Video. I moreover stated it as my opinion, from the rough estimate which I had been able to form of the loss, that the number of troops remaining, even were the Spanish General disposed to give up Buenos Ayres without a further struggle, were by no means adequate, or nearly so, to control such a mass of armed inhabitants, and to hold such points as were absolutely necessary for the support of the British army.

Soon after this, Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke informed me, that he had sent to General Liniers to say, that he would order me into the town to communicate with him on the subject of his letter. I attended Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke sometime afterwards to receive his orders, and he gave me a variety of verbal ones relative to the points which I was to discuss with General Liniers. I requested a detailed written order on the subject, but he would not give it me. I believe that it was about three o'clock when I went with a flag of truce into the town. There I met General Liniers and some of his principal officers. I asked Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke, when he delivered the orders to me, whether I was to abide absolutely by the points he had mentioned, or whether, without losing sight of them, I might propose three or four other conditions, that if the enemy increased in their demands, I might, without receding from his orders, have something to concede for any concessions they might make on their part. The terms which he had proposed, and which he said he would not recede from in any considerable degree, and to which I was to pay particular attention, were the possession of Monte Video in sovereignty during the period of four months, and that a district comprehending within a line drawn from St Carlos on the west to Pando on the east, should be considered as a neutral country; that the Spaniards should deliver up all prisoners of war in their possession; that there should be no attempt to prevent the introduction of supplies into Monte Video during that period of four months; that the British troops should embark at what-

whatever point they should select within ten days, with all their cannon and stores, and any such as they had taken from the enemy that they might choose to carry with them; that, during the above mentioned period of four months, the commerce of the British merchants in the River Plata was to be perfectly free in every part of it.

The additional propositions which I intended to make, and which I submitted to Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke, and which he approved, was the seizure in sovereignty of a considerable part of the left bank of the River Plata, and that that country and the River Plata should be considered as neutral during the remainder of the war, I did converse with General Liniers upon each of these subjects separately, and on one or two which he proposed, but from which he receded. Finding that there was no probability of his agreeing to the additional proposition, I receded after some time also from that, and confined myself entirely to those points relative to which I had received special directions.

Late in the evening I returned to the Plaza del Toros, having taken notes on each of the subjects under discussion, and on two additional subjects which General Liniers had proposed, and which, as I did not find that they militated against any thing in the former orders, I was inclined to submit to Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke. That he might clearly understand them, I, from the notes which I had, drew out a paper in the form of articles, which I delivered to Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke. On the subsequent day, between 11 and 12 oclock, Admiral Murray having come on shore, Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke informed me, that it was their intention to agree to a treaty founded on the preliminary propositions which I had delivered to him the preceding night. On the succeeding day, Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke ordered me to prepare a treaty, which he then delivered to me, with those propositions that I had originally repeated; I did so, and answered that it was in substance the same. I believe, on the subsequent morning, the 9th, General Liniers began to deliver such portions of the prisoners as could move, and as then were in Buenos Ayres. At the same time, I received General Whitelocke's orders to communicate and co-operate with Captain Bayntum of the navy, in the re-embarkation of the troops from the Plaza del Toros. On that service I continued to be employed till the night of the 12th, when it was completed.

In his cross examination, General Gower said he was with General Whitelocke the whole of the 5th; the total number of the reserve at head-quarters was 1107 rank and file. General Whitelocke remained stationary at head quarters during the whole of the day; he knew of no attempt having been made by the General to co-operate with the columns that were attacking the town, nor did he take any measure, before going to bed on the 5th, to learn the fate of any of his columns. The first intimation he had of the fate of General Craufurd's column was in General Linier's letter, about noon on the 6th. (The letter was read in Court, with the answer, and was to the effect above stated.) Having stated in his evidence that, in the event of the surrender of Buenos Ayres, the troops would have been insufficient to control such a mass of armed inhabitants, he was asked whether the disarming of the inhabitants, and the establishing of a military police, might not have been sufficient to prevent any insurrection, until liberal and kind treatment should have reconciled all orders of men to the British Government? He replied in the negative; and stated the hostility of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres to be so inveterate, that they had, during Gen. Beresford's command, prepared mines under the barracks of the 71st regiment, to destroy them. He was of opinion, that a proper party might have communicated with the British troops in the town on the 5th. He had upon several occasions offered to go himself, but was not permitted. The cause of the little communication between him and Gen. Whitelocke was the jealousy of the latter, who, upon his differing in opinion from him on a specific point, considered him as his declared enemy, and accused him of throwing cold water on every thing he did, and threatened to supercede him from the situation he held as a Staff Officer in the army. He therefore did not think himself at liberty to propose any thing, or to act otherwise than in direct obedience to the commands that he might receive.

Sir Samuel Auchmuty was then called in, and continued his narrative as follows:—"Before the appointed hour for the attack, I visited the different divisions of my brigade, and found them posted as directed the evening before by the Quarter-Master-General. I then took my station on the right wing of the 87th, the centre regiment of my brigade. Having been directed to detach the 38th regiment, which was the only corps that was not divided, on the signal being made of a cannonading from the centre, we advanced without any opposition between one and two miles. There were two streets between the left wing and the 87th regiment, and the Plaza del Toros. I consequently expected to leave that post considerably to my left. The day had not sufficiently dawned to see any objects

jects at a distance, nor had a shot been fired at us, till we were suddenly assaulted by a discharge of grape from one or two guns (the latter I believe) in our front. Though the fire was particularly destructive, particularly on the grenadiers, the column still rushed on; and, when a heavy fire of musketry opened upon us from a building, which I afterwards found was the Plaza del Toros, and which contained about 1000 men, the column remained for some time exposed to this fire, still desirous to advance. The rear of the column now commenced a firing, which made the situation of those in front more dangerous. At length it began to hover and fall back. At this moment, Lieut.-Col. Butler, with the other officers, all of whom behaved with the utmost gallantry, exerted themselves to stop the men, and to induce them to follow me in an attempt to get into a garden on the right of the street, in which they succeeded, and we penetrated into the next parallel street to the right of the one we had left. In advancing along this street, we found a deep water-course running thro' the centre of it, which fortunately sheltered us from the fire of the Plaza del Toros, which was still very heavy. This street led us to the river, where we occupied a large house, and collected the remains of my columns, as well as the left column of the right, which had also been led to the front of the Plaza del Toros, and which had suffered equally, if not more severely than my right, and behaved with equal gallantry, having been obliged to pursue the same course, and to join us. During the service, the regiment killed numbers of the enemy, and took about 100 prisoners, with three field-pieces. I now saw the colours of the 5th regiment planted on the tower of St Catalina, which leaving me secure on my right, I sent detached parties to my rear, to clear the houses on the heights which the enemy were firing from, and which looked down upon my post. During this service, I heard a firing on my left, which convinced me that the 38th regiment was approaching; and soon afterwards the heights in my rear were evacuated by the enemy. A communication with the 31st regiment was now practicable. I found that gallant and highly-disciplined corps, under Major Nugent, well advanced in the attack of the Toros. When I joined them, he was in possession of most of the enemy's artillery, and all their stores and buildings, except the Toros itself, which still kept up a very heavy fire; but Major Nugent had brought up a twelve-pounder, which was sheltered by the angle of a house, to bear upon it. A detachment of the 87th invested it on the other side. Finding that the place must immediately surrender, and desirous that Major Nugent should have the honour of finishing what we had so judiciously begun, and anxious to examine the post occupied by the 5th, I left the town immediately after, and about nine o'clock it surrendered, on which I returned, and ordered the 87th into it. After making a few hasty arrangements, I proceeded thro' the streets to the convent of St Catalina, and joined the right wing of the 6th. The left wing of that corps was advanced towards the 95th.

"Soon after my arrival, an officer came to me from Brig.-Gen. Lumley, acquainting me that the enemy were in force near him; that the left wing of the 88th, and, he believed, the right wing, were made prisoners, and he was desirous of receiving any orders I might give. I recommended to him, if he had not orders to the contrary from his superior officer, to remain at his post as long as he could with safety; but, if hard pressed, to fall back on the 5th, to whom I should give orders to place themselves under his command. I then acquainted the commanding officer of the 5th, that I should return to the Toros, to put that place in a state of defence, and should Gen. Lumley join him with the 36th, to inform the General that I wished the two regiments, if hard pressed by the enemy, and in danger of being surrounded, to join me at the Plaza del Toros, delaying as long as possible, that I might have time to make arrangements for its security. I found some difficulty in returning to the Toros, scattered parties of the enemy being in the streets, and firing from the houses. Early in the forenoon, Gen. Lumley joined me with the 5th and 36th, having met with much opposition from the enemy in retiring from the posts they occupied, and which were considered as no longer tenable.

"During all this time I was ignorant of the station or intentions of the General, nor could I venture with safety, as I had no cavalry, to detach a small party to report to him, had I even known his station. At length, about four o'clock, Captain Whittingham came to me from head-quarters: he acquainted me that the General in Chief and General Gower were at the ground they before occupied; that the General was ignorant of the situation of any of the columns, and had sent him to procure what information he could. After detailing to him the occurrences of the day, as far as I was acquainted with them, I desired him to assure the General that I was under no apprehensions for the safety of the post; that I had opened a communication with the shipping, but that I was in want of an artillery officer, and some men of that corps.

I recommended to him, if the events on the right of the town permitted, to join me, and make my post his head-quarters. Early in the evening I received a second message from the General, directing me to defend the post during the night, assuring me that he would communicate with me the next morning, and informing me that he had sent sixteen artillerymen to join me, but that there was no commissioned officer attached to these men. The next morning a letter from Gen. Liniers, addressed to the Commander of the forces, was received at the outposts, and a message from that General, acquainting me that he should abstain from hostilities till twelve o'clock, waiting the General's answer, provided these hostilities ceased at the different posts. In reply, I informed him I should send this letter with a flag of truce to General Whitelocke, and should abstain from firing on the town, provided I should remain unmolested; but that I had no authority over the other parts of the army. By noon, General Whitelocke and General Gower came to the Plaza del Toros, when the General was pleased to show me the communication from Gen. Liniers, and confidentially to ask my opinion about acceding to the terms it proposed. When I reflected on the unpleasant situation in which the army was placed; that all the light infantry and riflemen were prisoners; that upwards of half the troops originally engaged were now either killed, wounded, or prisoners, exclusive of the 45th, who were shut up by the enemy; that the remainder were fatigued, without confidence, and exposed to the most inclement season of the year, without blankets, great coats, or a change of necessaries, which at such a time must be productive of great sickness; when I reflected on the scattered state of the troops, and the probability that Colonel Mahon's regiment, the only unattached or unfatigued part of the army, of the troops left on the Miserari by the General, might be spiritedly attacked by the whole force of the enemy; when I adverted to the difficulty of procuring ordnance, stores, and provisions from the fleet, as none of the ships could approach within seven miles of the shore, and the river at that season so very tumultuous, and frequently not navigable; when I considered the loss which we must inevitably sustain, if hostilities recommenced, from a people elated with their brilliant success; the difficulty of burning or destroying the town with our artillery, (for the houses are built of brick, with terraced roofs, no wood employed in their construction, and the bricks so soft, that the shot penetrated without shaking them;) when I adverted to the difficulty of making a retreat, and that we must leave four thousand of our best troops in their possession; and to the danger that must succeed even the capture of the place, for our numbers would then have been totally unable to keep it; when I turned to the situation in which Monte Video was left, with a garrison unequal to maintain it, without adverting at all to the inhabitants, without any hopes of a reinforcement, (for the troops which were expected from England were supposed to have borne away for the West Indies;) when I weighed all these circumstances, and was persuaded that Monte Video could only be maintained, supposing the army could have effected their retreat; their provisions from the ships, or from the country, would certainly have been short; but more particularly when I called to mind the declaration of his Majesty's Ministers, and their instructions to Gen. Whitelocke, that the possession of the country would not be an object, unless it could be maintained by a force which I knew by experience was very insufficient for that purpose, I had no hesitation in saying, that if better terms could not be obtained, and a period of six months given for the evacuation of Monte Video, with a facility to the merchants to dispose of their goods, it was my opinion they should be acceded to. The General immediately called to Gen. Gower, and acquainted him that I was of the same opinion with them both; upon which Gen. Gower observed to me, that he had objected to any answer being returned till the Plaza del Toros should be examined; but finding that the possession of it by no means ensured, or even greatly facilitated, the capture of the place, he thought it would be prudent to enter into negociation. General Gower was then sent into the town, and returned in the evening, saying that a period of two months for the evacuation of Monte Video was positively insisted on, and he believed would not be rescinded. The General then determined to accept the terms, and a treaty was concluded, a copy of which I first saw on my return to England.

(To be continued.)

Scottish Chronicle.

PUBLIC RECORDS OF SCOTLAND.

THE following is an abstract of a bill, introduced by the Lord Advocate into the House of Commons, for the better regulating the Public Records in Scotland, but which we understand is put off till next session of Parliament:

It shall not be lawful for any Clerks of Burghs or Commisary Courts to record any deeds, except as to heritable property situated in the burgh. Penalties to be incurred by such clerks, if they shall receive deeds or writings for the purpose of recording them, or if they shall transcribe them into their books, or give extracts from them.—Such copies or extracts to be of no authority. All books or registers of deeds, or probative writings, to be delivered up by the clerks of burghs, and of the inferior Commissary Courts, to the different Sheriff-Clerks, who shall keep them in their custody. The clerk of the Commissary Court at Edinburgh to deliver up his books to the Lord Clerk Register. Compensation to be made to the clerks or keepers of abolished registers. No books are to be used by Sheriff-clerks for the registration of deeds or probative writs, but such as are marked and issued by the Lord Clerk Register. The Sheriff-deputes are annually to examine the progress and state of the records formed and kept by the Sheriff clerks, and such reports to be sent to the Justiciary Circuit Court, in the autumn of each year. After a certain time, to be limited by the act, all volumes of the public records to be delivered to the Lord Clerk Register, or his deputies; and, in all time coming, the records to be transmitted within a certain time, under a fine, in case of neglect or refusal. To remedy the inconveniences of the many writings now in use, as to grants of land and other heritable subjects, which pass under the Great Seal, it is enacted, that after a period to be fixed by the act, all signatures, containing charters to be passed under that seal, and presented for approbation to the Barons of Exchequer, shall be written in the Latin tongue, and shall contain no order for precepts under the Privy Seal and Signet; but after having passed the Exchequer, shall, by the Chancery and Keeper of the Great Seal, be received as the only legal warrant for framing writs and appending the Great Seal. Compensations shall be given to the Keepers of the Signet and Privy Seal for the loss of their emoluments. All writs under the Great Seal to be delivered to the Director of Chancery, who shall redeliver out the writs when recorded, and retain the warrants until transmitted to the General Register House. The same form of proceeding to be observed in recording charters under the Prince of Wales's Seal, as under the Great Seal.—All original signatures for passing charters in the custody of the Keeper of the Signet, to be delivered to the Lord Register, to be deposited in the General Register House. Extracts of Registers under the Great Seal, or the Prince of Wales's Seal, to be certified in due form to the Keeper of the Record, which shall make entire faith, excepting in the case of improbation.

We hear with pleasure that Sir John Sinclair, Bart. has purchased a large quantity of meal, in addition to that yielded in rent by his tenants, which he has liberally directed to be retailed to the inhabitants of Thurso, and the district of country around it, at the low price of 1s. 6d. per peck. The failure of the late crop having been severely felt throughout the north, the relief afforded by such well-timed benevolence must be attended with the most beneficial effects.

We are informed from Morayshire, that many of the farmers in that county, particularly in the Highland district, have been reduced to the greatest distress for want of fodder for their cattle, from the uncommon severity and length of the past winter. A vast number of cattle have died in the Highlands, and a few in the lowlands. No less than forty-seven carcases, which had been thrown into the Spey, were carried down at one time. We are sorry to add, that

that this calamity is general over all the Highlands, in many parts of which fodder is not to be had at any price.

The prizes granted (for the first time) by the Magistrates to the following classes in the University of Edinburgh, were distributed as follows:—

In the advanced Humanity class—to Mess. Ja. Blackstock, Wm. Ray, Gil. Laurie Finlay, and And. Gray, for the best Latin odes;—to Mess. John Currie, Wm. Elliot, and Alex. Pringle, for the best Latin essays:—and to Mr Wm. Lithgow, for the best English essay. In the advanced Greek class—To Mess. Eben. Thomson and James Blackstock, for the best Latin odes;—to Mr Wm. Elliot, for the best Greek epigram;—and to Mess. Arch. Alison and James Morton, for the best English essays. In the first Mathematical class—Mess. James Lyon and Tho. Moodie. In the second Mathematical class—Mess. Wm. Borthwick, Arch. Alison, Edw. Irving, and John M. Macleod.

Circuit Intelligence.

Ayr, April 13.

Before Lord Armadale.—No business before the Court.

Dumfries, April 18.

Before Lord Armadale—And. Nixon, for issuing counterfeit coin—outlawed for not appearing. Musgrave Henderson, for the same offence—the diet deserted *simpliciter*. Fran. MacCarthy, for stealing from a house in Lauriston, stewartry of Kirkcudbright—guilty, and sentenced to seven years transportation. Tho. Blyth, late coachdriver in Moffat, for entering the manse of Moffat, with an intention to steal—banished from Scotland for seven years. Corporal David Affleck, 26th regiment, for culpable homicide—the diet against him deserted *simpliciter*.

Jedburgh, April 23.

Before Lord Craig—Thomas Dryden, aged 14, postboy betwixt Kelso and Melrose, accused of abstracting a letter containing L. 15. in banknotes, which was intrusted to his charge to be put into the Post-office at Kelso, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be transported for seven years. James Notman, residing in Hobkirk, and Robt. Pringle, at Newmill of Slitridge, accused of forgery, and of counterfeiting and altering discharges for poor-rates and school-salary, delivered to the former for collecting the proper assessments from the heritors and tenants. Notman pled *guilty*—Pringle did not;—and the Advocate Depute deserting the diet against Pringle, he was dismissed from the bar *simpliciter*. Notman was sentenced to be transported seven years beyond seas. James Wilson, Alexander Stuart, and George Hunter, residing near Cringledoors, by Peebles, accused of an assault upon Corporal John Spottiswood. All of them pled *guilty*, and were sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the jail of Peebles. Wm. Angus and Jas. Chisholm, in Selkirk, charged with an assault, and acting in a riotous and improper manner, in the house of Walter Hog, stocking maker in Selkirk. They pled *not guilty*; and Lord Craig observed, that after considering the indictment, and the crimes charged, he thought it not of sufficient magnitude to be tried before the Court: he therefore remitted the case to the cognizance of the Sheriff of Selkirkshire, with instructions to the procurator fiscal of the county to bring them to trial before the Sheriff.

Stirling, April 23.

Before the Lord Justice Clerk. John Monteath, wright and Peter Wilson, slater in Falkirk, accused of assaulting Wm. Thom, Excise officer, in the exercise of his duty—Monteath not guilty—Wilson, the libel not proven. James Marshall merchant in Denny, accused of theft—not proven.

Glasgow, April 27.

Before the Lord Justice Clerk, and Lord Meadowbank. Richard M'Dermond and John M'Kinnon, accused of stealing goods from a carrier's cart, outlawed for not appearing. Andrew Bankier from Kilsyth, accused of forgery—the diet deserted. Thomas Howard, alias Charles Jackson, accused of different acts of house-breaking and theft, and of being habit and repute a thief, was found guilty, upon his own confession, and sentenced to be executed on the 8th of June, but has since received a respite from his Majesty. John Waddel and Wm. Sanderson, and their wives, and Mary Kyle, or Mrs Rodger, accused of various acts of house-breaking and theft, pleading guilty, were sentenced to 14 years transportation. James Gilchrist, accused of the murder of

Mar-

Margaret Brock, his wife, at Camlachie, near Glasgow, was then brought to the bar. From the letter *o* in the name of Brock being written in the copy of the indictment served on the pannel like the letter *e*, so as to read Breck, an objection was made by the prisoner's Counsel to the trial going on. The cause was certified to the High Court of Justiciary, the diet deserted pro loco et tempore, and the pannel recommitted to prison.

Inverary, May 2.

Before Lord Meadowbank—No business before the Court.

Aberdeen, April 20.

Before Lord Cullen—J. Ley, daughter of John Ley, at Coullie, for child-murder—banished from Scotland for life, upon her own petition. George Joss, journeyman blacksmith in Aberdeen, for culpable homicide—outlawed for not appearing. Wm. Begg. jun. residing in Waternaldy, for assaulting and beating revenue officers, while searching for smuggled spirits—sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Inverness, April 27.

Before Lord Cullen.—Janet Ross, an old offender, accused of stealing in the house of James Davidson, shoemaker in Forres, being found guilty on her own confession, was sentenced to banishment from Scotland for five years. Janet Falconer, for stealing from a bleaching green at the house of Geddes, near Nairn, was also found guilty on her confession, and sentenced to banishment for three years. Margaret M'Killican, an accomplice, was outlawed for not appearing to stand trial.

Perth, May 4.

Before Lords Dunsinnan and Cullen.—Charles Bowman, late servant to David Stormont, tenant at Dole, for murder, was outlawed. Thomas Tomlinson, butcher at Hill Town of Dundee, accused of a rape. The Jury found the pannel not guilty, when he was assoilzied and dismissed. Peter Sinclair, late a pedlar, residing at Killin, Peter M'Gibbon, druggist at Killin, and Ann Cameron, his wife, were all indicted for coining or counterfeiting money in imitation of the current coin of the kingdom, and of uttering and vending the same, knowing it to be false.—Peter Sinclair, who was the principal aggressor, having failed to appear, was outlawed, and some particular circumstances induced his Majesty's Advocate Depute to desert the diet against Peter M'Gibbon and his wife, *pro loco et tempore*. Robert Thomson, changekeeper in Dundee, indicted for the murder of Isobel Munro, by firing a gun or pistol through a hole at the bottom of a door of his house, opposite to which she was at the time insisting for access in a riotous manner. The Jury found him not guilty of the crime of murder libelled, but of culpable homicide, under circumstances of a highly aggravated nature, and he was sentenced to transportation for 14 years, under the usual certification. Andrew Robertson, indicted for entering the counting-house, or coal office, of John Campbell & Co. of the Coal-works at Halbeath, near Inverkeithing, and stealing therefrom a small sum of money.—Having confessed his guilt, the libel was restricted to an arbitrary punishment; a verdict was returned against him in terms of his confession, and he was sentenced to transportation for seven years, under the usual certification of death, in case of his return before the expiry of that period. Thomas Baxter, weaver in Cupar Grange, accused of housebreaking and theft.—After the examination of one witness, an exception was taken to the admissibility of all the other witnesses adduced to prove the principal facts charged, because it appeared that, previous to their having been precognosced, some of them, and particularly one of them, had been interrogated by a schoolmaster in the neighbourhood, who had taken notes of what this witness knew of the matter, and that after citation to appear as witnesses in the trial, these notes had been communicated to the witnesses objected to.—The Court having sustained this objection to the admissibility of these witnesses, the prosecutor was thus deprived of establishing the circumstances of the case, and was therefore obliged to give up the trial, so that the libel was found not proven, and the pannel dismissed.

The Court thought it proper to commit to the record the testimony of these persons respecting this procedure, that an opportunity may be afforded of considering what may be the consequence of such occurrences, in criminal cases, to the public prosecutor in future.

On

On Thursday, April 28th, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh gave a splendid dinner to Lieut.-General Viscount Cathcart, commanding his Majesty's forces in North Britain, and several noblemen and gentlemen, amongst whom we noticed the Earl of Buchan, the Lord Chief Baron, the Hon. Major Cathcart, the Sheriff-Depute of the County, and most of the principal Magistrates.

During the course of the entertainment, the Lord Provost delivered to Lord Cathcart a gold box, of great value and exquisite workmanship, to contain the Address presented by the City of Edinburgh on the 23d of last November.

The resolution of conferring a public mark of the approbation and esteem of the Corporation could not have been carried into effect in a manner more worthy of the City of Edinburgh.—The richness of the box corresponds with the taste and elegance of the design. On the lid the Arms of the City are most superbly embossed; and on the reverse the following inscription neatly engraved:—

From
The Lord Provost,
Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh,
To
The Right Hon. Lord Visc. CATHCART,
Commanding his Majesty's Forces in Scotland,
Victorious at Copenhagen, 7th Sept. 1807,
To
Mark their high Esteem of
His Military Talents, Valour, and Humanity,
Manifested in that Memorable Expedition;
Also
To express their Sense
Of his uniform Regard to the Interests of the
Metropolis of Scotland.
By order of the Magistrates and Town Council,
DONALD SMITH, *Provost.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

His Majesty has appointed the Right Hon. George Earl of Morton, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Fife, vice Earl of Crawford, deceast.

The Right Hon. Earl Digby is appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Dorset.

March 12.—The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Brigadier-General Charles Shipley, of the corps of Royal Engineers.

March 30.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Richard Phillips, Esq. one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Augustus Atkins, Esq. is appointed Ensign of his Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard.

W. W. Moncrieffe, Esq. L. L. D. of Baliol College, Oxford, is appointed King's Advocate General at Malta.

The King has presented the Rev. Michael Stirling, to the church of Cargill, in the presbytery of Dunkeld, void by the death of Mr J. P. Bannerman. The Rev. Robert Scott, to the church of Glenbucket, in the Presbytery of Alford, void by the death of Mr William Spence. And the Rev. John Balfour, to the church of Torryburn, in room of the Rev. David Balfour, deceast.

The Duke of Queensberry has presented the Rev. John Yorstoun, minister of Morton, to the parish of Torthorwald.

The Town Council of Perth have appointed the Rev. Andrew Thomson, minister of Sprouston, to be minister of the East Church and parish of Perth. And the Rev. Wm. Aird Thomson, minister of Dalziell, minister of the Middle parish.

Bank of Scotland.— Anew arrangement having taken place this year in the Direction, by which three ordinary, and one extraordinary Director, are to go out annually,—at the election on the 29th of March, David Williamson, Esq. advocate, James Hope, Esq. writer to the signet, and Mr Peter Wood, merchant in Leith, were chosen Ordinary Directors, in room of Thomas Hog, Alexander Keith, and James Walker, Esqrs.—and Gen. Sir David Dundas, an Extraordinary Director, in room of the Earl of Lauderdale.

MARRIAGES.

April 10. At Edinburgh, James Wilson, Esq. of Cairnbanno, to Miss J. M. Knight, eldest daughter of Robert Knight, Esq. of Rosebank.

10. At Brighton, by special licence, Brig.-General Henry Frederick Campbell, to Mrs Knox, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Knox, 1st regiment of Guards.

11. At London, Henry John Shepherd, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Lady Mary Primrose, daughter to the Earl of Roseberry.

11. At Mary la bonne church, William Robertson, Esq. second son of the late A. Robertson, Esq. of Prenderguest, to Miss Abbs, only daughter of R. B. Abbs, Esq. of Newcastle.

18. At Haddington, James Pittullo, Esq. of Renton Hall, to Miss Ann Drysdale, daughter of the late Mr James Drysdale, of Glasgow.

18. At Ratho, the Rev. Thomas MacKnight, one of the ministers of Ratho, to Christian Craufurd, eldest daughter of T. MacKnight, Esq. of Ratho.

April

April 18. At Greenfield, the Rev. And. Haldane, Dreghorn, to Miss Margaret Campbell, daughter of Alexander Campbell, Esq. of Greenfield.

18. At Stonehaven, Robert Crowe, Esq. Surgeon in the Royal Navy, to Alexandrina, only daughter of Major Mackenzie, 36th regiment of foot.

19. At Aske, in Yorkshire, the Reverend William Wharton, to the Hon. Miss Dundas, daughter of Lord Dundas.

20. At Bloxholm, Lincolnshire, the seat of General Manners, Robert Fergusson, Esq. Nottingham Place, London, to Mary, only daughter of William Hamilton Nisbet, Esq. of Dirleton.

20. At Law Grove, George Black, Esq. Inspector of Taxes, to Miss M. Lawson, eldest daughter of James Lawson, Esq. of Law Grove.

22. At Edinburgh, Charles M'Kenzie, Esq. to Grace, daughter of the deceased Mr Alexander Gillies, writer in Edinburgh.

22. At Ditto, Mr George Wimton, jun. architect, to Miss Violet Roberton.

25. At ditto, William Baillie, Esq. W. S. to Grace Margaret, daughter of the late John Mackenzie, Esq of Dolphinton.

26. At Kippenross, James Russell, Esq. of Woodside, to Mary, third daughter of John Stirling, Esq. of Kippendavie.

26. At Galston Manse, the Rev. Lewis Balfour, minister of Sorn, to Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. Dr Smith.

29. At Edinburgh, Capt. Donald Campbell, Royal Navy, to Ann Irwin, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Sir Chas. Douglas, Bart.

30. At ditto, Capt. John Francis Birch, Royal Engineers, to Clementina, daughter of the late Sir James Hunter Blair, of Dunskey, Bart.

30. At ditto, David Blount, Esq. to Janet, daughter of the late Mr W. Anderson, Cullen.

George Tritton, Esq. of Westhill, to Mrs Grant, widow of Colquhoun Grant, Esq. of Portman Square.

Lieut. Gore, of the Navy, nephew to the Earl of Arran, to Miss Hay, only daughter of the late Alexander Hay, Esq. 4th Veteran Battalion.

At Olney, Henry Rumsey, Esq. of Chesham, to Frances, daughter of the late Sir Robert Murray.

May 10. At York, William Butler Laird, Esq. son of Admiral Laird of Strathmartin, to Miss Lloyd, daughter of the late George Lloyd, Esq. barrister at law of Manchester.

10. At Edinburgh, Mr John Campbell, surgeon, to Catharine, third daughter of John Logan, Esq of Knockshinnoch.

14. At ditto, Lieut.-Gen. Campbell of Lochnell, to Augusta, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Murray, Bart. of Ochtertyre.

14. At ditto, Col. David Campbell, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Dr Playfair of St Andrew's.

16. At Douglas, John Borthwick Gilchrist, Esq. Banker, Edinburgh, to Mary Ann, second daughter of John Coventry, Esq. of Douglas.

16. At Cowhill, Alexander Key, Esq. wine merchant in London, to Miss Johnstone, only daughter of George Johnstone, Esq. of Cowhill.

18. At Edinburgh, John M'Dowgal Esq. of Kelmune, Argyllshire, to Miss J. D. Lawson, second daughter of Dr Lawson, Physician in Edinburgh.

BIRTHS.

April 3. At Dryden House, Lady Macdonald Lockhart, a daughter.

6. At Charlestown, Cornwall, the wife of Lieut. Burn, R. N. a daughter.

—. At Edrom, Mrs Logan, jun. a son.

10. At Dalyell Lodge, Fifeshire, the Lady of John Dalyell, Esq of Lingo.

12. The Lady of the Hon. Montgomery Stewart, a son.

13. At Balgay House, Mrs Anderson, of Balgay, a son and heir.

13. At Tillicoultrie House, Mrs Glasfurd of Tillicoultrie, a son and heir, who died next day,

16. At London, the wife of Mr John Murray, bookseller, Fleet Street, a son.

16. At the Viscountess Duncan's house in Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs Fergusson, a daughter.

24. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Major West, a son.

25. At ditto, Mrs Farquharson of Invercauld, a son.

25 At ditto, the Lady of David Douglas, Esq. advocate, a daughter.

25. At London, the Lady of the Hon. Henry Blackwood, R. N. a son.

—. Mrs Major Erskine, 48th regiment, a daughter.

May 5. The Lady of Lieut. Leith, 68th regt. a son.

9. At High Wycombe, Bucks, the Lady of Colonel Howard Douglas, a daughter.

10. At Calderwood, the Lady of Sir William Maxwell, Bart. of Calderwood, a still-born daughter.

12. At London, the Lady of John Thornton, Esq. eldest son of Samuel Thornton, Esq. M. P. a daughter.

12. Mrs Stenhouse jun. of Southfod, a daughter.

14. Mrs Fraser, Farraline, a son.

14. At Middleton, Mrs Hepburn Mitchelson, a daughter.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

DEATHS in INDIA.—*May* 1807. At Delhi, Mr Alexander Falconer Taylor, Assistant Surgeon 22d Native Infantry, Bengal, eldest son of Mr Taylor, rector of the grammar school, Musselburgh.

In Bengal.—July 26. Alexander Gray, M. D. surgeon on the Bengal Establishment. He died possessed of large property, chiefly vested in Government securities. The principal part of his fortune, amounting to nearly three lacs of rupees, is, after the payment of some small legacies, devised for building a church, and the endowment of an hospital at Elgin, in Morayshire.—*Aug.* 24. At Calcutta, William Jackson, Esq. Register of the Supreme Court of Judicature, one of the attornies of the said court, and attorney to the Hon. East India Company.—On board the Lord Keith Indiaman, Captain Ramage, commanding that vessel.—July 23. Mr John Russell, of Kedgeree.—Mr Joseph Bruce, late of Dacca, aged 75.—Sept. 16. At Calcutta, Lieutenant William Macdougall, of the Corps of Bengal Engineers. To his acquirements in the Hindoostanee language, Mr Macdougall was indebted for his selection to fill the situation which he long held in the College of Fort William. In that situation, the possession of considerable talents, aided by an extensive knowledge of the language which he professed to teach, insured to Mr Macdougall the respect of his pupils. The partiality with which they beheld him may be ascribed to another cause—to the suavity of his manners, resulting from the cheerful and benignant temper of his mind. Mr Macdougall died at the early age of 27 years; and the loss of a young man, of so much promise, may be justly considered as a public misfortune.—Sept. 8. At Calcutta, Mr Thomas Mayne Brown.—At ditto, Capt. Robert Graham Clarkson, 13th regt. Native Infantry.

At Madras.—April. Gavin Trotter, Esq. Surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's service.—Aug. 21. At Seringapatam, Capt. Robert Barclay, of the 2d battalion 5th regt. Native Infantry.—At Madras, John Smith, Esq. Surgeon to his Majesty's 94th regiment of foot.—Sept. 12. At Trichinopoly, Mrs Hay, wife of John Hay, Esq. Surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's service, and eldest daughter of Major Gen. Gowdie, Madras Establishment.

At Bombay.—Feb. 1807. Lieut. John Gibson, 2d regt. Bombay Native Infantry, eldest son of the late Mr Peter Gibson, Ayr.—March 22. 1807. At ditto, aged 26 years, Fotheringham Ogilvie Fraser, Esq. late Captain in the 1st battalion of the 78th regiment of foot, second son to Capt. Fraser of the Edinburgh regiment of militia, a young man of a most amiable disposition, much and justly regretted.—May 30th, At ditto, Lieut. Patrick Robertson, 8th regt. N. I.—Sept. 15th, At ditto, Captain D. C. Wemyss, of the 1st battalion 3d regt. N. I. eldest son of David Wemyss, Esq. St Andrew's, Fifeshire.—At ditto, Alex Adam, Esq. in the service of the Hon. East India Company.—At ditto, the infant son of William Crawford, Esq.

July 1807. On board the Cirencester East Indiaman, Mrs Robertson, wife of Major Thomas Robertson, Chief Engineer, Prince of Wales Island.

Aug. On his passage from China, Mr David Aitken, surgeon of the Perseverance Indiaman.

On his passage home from the East Indies, Alexander Joseph Rankine, youngest son of John Rankine of Dudhope, Esq.

29. At the Cape of Good Hope, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Captain Lawrence Oliphant, of the 72d regiment of foot.

Sept. 23. At Madeira, Lieut.-Col. James St Clair, of the 87th regt. of foot.

30. At Barbadoes, on the 7th day after his arrival in the island, Mr John Strachan, surgeon, in the 22d year of his age, fourth son of the Rev. William Strachan, minister of Culter, near Biggar.

Oct. 10. At Antigua, Mr Thomas Blair, surgeon, sixth son of the late Mr Thomas Blair, surgeon in Liberton, Lanarkshire.

30. At Surinam, David Hay, Esq. of the Customs there.

Nov. 7. At Berbice, Mr James Gibson, only son of the late Major James Gibson, Dumbartonshire fencibles, and grandson of Mr James Gibson, surgeon in Edinburgh.

20. At Pittsburgh, (America,) Alexander Addison, Esq. one of the most eminent Counsellors at the western bar. He was son-in-law to the Rev. Mr Grant of Elgin.

26. At Jamaica, Mr Joseph Robertson, eldest son of Mr Robertson, merchant, Elgin.

29. Alexander Buchanan, Esq. of Tobago.

Dec. 11. At Demerara, in the prime of youth, Mr Angus Scobie, son of Kenneth Scobie, Esq. of Achmore, Assynt.

At Jamaica, Major G. Crawford, of the 2d West India regiment.

Feb. 1808. At Edinburgh, John Shaw, aged 103.

March. At Lisbon, aged 74, Charles Murray, Esq. son of the late John Murray, Esq. of Philiphaugh, and many years his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Madeira.

28. At Achmore, Assynt, aged 76, Kenneth Scobie, Esq.

April

April 4. At Dingwall, aged 75, Dr James Wishart, late physician in Cromarty.

5. At Largo, aged 76, James Calderwood Durham, Esq. of Largo.

7. At manse of Kells, Robert Lumsdaine, Esq.

8. In Ireland, after a life spent in the active exertion of every kind and generous quality, full of years and honour, that justly venerable and beloved character, the Countess Dowager of Moira, mother of Earl Moira.—By her death, his Lordship acquires an addition to his fortune of 6000l. a-year.

9. At Aberdeen, Capt. Andrew Mason, many years in the Jamaica trade from Leith.

9. At Nuneaton, Warwickshire, Alexander Donald, Esq. formerly merchant in London.

9. At Dunkeld, Mrs Amelia Ann Sophia Oliphant, wife of Charles Stewart, Esq. of Dalguise.

10. At Whitmoorhall, Walter Dunlop, of Whitmoorhall, Esq.

10. At Edinburgh, Dr William Lawson, surgeon, Royal Navy.

10. At Durham Hill, Mrs Mary Aitken, spouse to David Anderson, Esq. Examiner of his Majesty's Customs for Scotland.

11. At Roehampton, Benjamin Goldsmid, Esq. an eminent banker. He was in perfect health on the Friday preceding.

11. At Edinburgh, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with uncommon fortitude, Mr John Hallion, comedian, of the Theatre Royal there, for 33 years, much and justly regretted by his family and numerous friends.

11. Robert Finlay, Esq. of Wallyford, W. S.

12. At Glasgow, Mr Allan Macaulay, manufacturer,

12. At London, William Duncan, Esq. of Brunswick-Square. When sitting in his chair, in perfect health, reading a newspaper, he fell back and expired immediately.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Beatrix Colquhoun, relict of the Rev. Thomas Miller, minister of the gospel at Lerwick.

12. At Crieff, Mr John Cook, merchant.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Susanna Adam, wife of John Clerk, Esq. of Eldin, and sister of the late Robt. Adam, Esq. architect.

13. At ditto, Mrs Grizel Allan, wife of Mr William Johnston, farmer, St Leonard's.

13. Mr Charles Maitland, third son of A. C. Maitland Gibson, Esq. of Clifton Hall.

13. At Dumfries, Miss Jane Howatson, second daughter of the late William Howatson, Esq. of Hazliebrae.

13. At Kilsyth Farm, Mrs Grizel Sym, wife of Captain Davidson.

14. At London, Mr James Hill, preacher of the gospel, eldest son of Abram Hill, glover, Dundee, in the prime of life, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

14. At Tillicoultrie House, the infant son of Duncan Glasfurd, Esq. of Tillicoultrie.

17. At Gartcraig House, George Miller, Esq. of Frankfield.

17. At Edinburgh, suddenly, Mr James Brown, staymaker.

18. At Glasgow, Miss Margaret Rae. She has bequeathed 150l. to the Merchants House, 50l. to the Royal Infirmary, and 10l, to the poor.

20. At Leith, Capt. Robert Mudie, late of Springfield.

21. At Edinburgh, Miss Margaret Campbell of Lochdochart.

22. At Stow, the Rev. William Kidston, minister of the Associate Congregation there.

23. At Edinburgh, William Ross, a Chelsea pensioner, aged 100.

24. At London, John Anderson, Esq. banker.

24. At Listubu, Ireland, Mrs Margaret Graham, spouse of Dr John M'Robert, Assistant Surgeon 2d bat. 92d regiment.

24. At Edinburgh, Miss Elizabeth Irving, daughter of the late George Irving, Esq. of Newton.

24. At Musselburgh, Mr William Guild, aged 71 years.

25. At Edinburgh, Miss Margaret Gilchrist, youngest daughter of the late Mr Archibald Gilchrist, merchant.

25. At Glasgow, in the 74th year of his age, John Campbell, sen. Esq.

27. At Glasgow, in the fifth year of his age, George Jardine, the only son of John Jardine, Esq. Advocate.

27. At Edinburgh, Mary Denham, youngest daughter of Mr Thomas Denham of the Register Office.

28. At Little Milton of Urr, John Affleck, Esq. aged 82.

Lately, Miss Isabella Langton, daughter of the Countess of Rothes.

At Brighton, R. Henderson, Esq. M. D. late Physician to the Forces.

At Clifton, of a mortification in his foot, Charles Wolseley, Esq. Admiral of the Red, aged 67.

At Lower Tooting, James Strachan, Esq. one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

Lately, at Wauchope, Charles Scott, Esq. of Wauchope.

At Glasgow, Mrs King, relict of Mr Daniel King, of Row, Perthshire.

At Park Place, Glasgow, Mr Andrew Sibbald, merchant.

At manse of Cullen, the Rev. Mr Robert Grant, in the 78th year of his age, and 53d of his ministry.

At

At Pathhead, Fifeshire, Mrs Falconer, relict of John Falconer, Esq. of Putney Heath.

At Falstone, Dr Wood, late of Jedburgh.

At Dunse, aged 15, Miss Aitchison, daughter of Mr Aitchison, Renton Barns. This young Lady was at the dancing school, and had danced a minuet; she sat down, and was complaining of severe giddiness in her head, and instantly fell lifeless beside her youthful companions.

May 1. At Leslie, the Rev. Mr George Willis, in the 83d year of his age, and 49th of his ministry.

2. At the manse of Symington, the Rev. Alexander Flockhart, minister of that parish.

4. At Fort George, the Hon. James Stuart, Lieutenant Governor of that place, and brother of the Earl of Moray.

4. At Tranent, Mrs Ann Leitch, spouse of Robert Barclay, Supervisor of Excise.

4. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Ferrie, writer, Edinburgh.

5. At Stirling, Mr Alexander Cunningham, merchant there, aged 80, leaving considerable sums for charitable purposes, under the direction of the Magistrates and Council of that town.

5. At Glasgow, Miss Jane Garden, youngest daughter of Francis Garden, Esq.

5 At the manse of Kilwinning, Mr William Steven, student of moral philosophy, at the university of Glasgow.

5. At the Deanry House, Boking, in Essex, aged 86, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Charles Murray Aynsley, youngest son of the late Duke of Athol, much and justly regretted.

6, At Dundee, Capt. Lawrence Brown, late of the Princess Royal revenue cutter,

6, Mr George Keith, aged 19 years, son of the Rev. Mr William Keith, Golspy.

6, At Edinburgh, Mr Archibald Ochiltree, jeweller, and assay master to the incorporation of goldsmiths.

6. At Glassel, Mr John Smyth, student in philosophy.

8. Miss Margaret Mackenzie, eldest daughter of the late Mr Andrew Mackenzie, merchant, Leith.

10. At Dumfries, Mr John Armstrong, writer, one of the town-clerks of that burgh.

11. At Stirling, Robert Gray Glas, son of Mr William Glas, merchant, Stirling.

14. At Park, Banffshire, Lachlan Gordon of Park, Esq. writer to the signet.

Lately, at Craigsanquhar, the infant daughter of Lieut.-Col. Spens.

SCOTS FIARS—*Crop* 1807.

Haddington.—Wheat, 34s 6½d.—Barley 33s. 8½d.—Oats, 28s. 9d.—Pease, 31s. 10d.

Edinburgh.— Wheat, 32s. 6d. — Barley, 30s —Oats, 27s —Pease and Beans, 31s. Oatmeal, 27s. 6d.

Linlithgow.—Wheat, 32s. 2d.—Barley, 29s. 6d.—Oats, 27s. 2d.—Pease, 30s. 6d.—Oatmeal, 28s. 4d.

Fife.—White wheat, 31s. 6d.—Red ditto, 30s. 6d.—Rye, 19s. 6d.—Barley, 26s. 6d. —Bear, 25s.—Oats, 24s. 6d.—Pease and Beans, 28s.—Meal by weight, 27s. 6d.—Malt, 49s. 6d.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
May 2.	236 7	——	67½ ¾
9.	——	——	68 ¼
16.	239 ¾	——	68½ ⅝
23.	——	——	68 ½

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
May 2.	64 74	36 46	37 42	50 56
9.	64 74	36 46	37 42	50 56
16.	64 75	42 47	36 44	52 60
23.	64 74	40 46	35 44	54 63

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
May 6.	42 0	42 0	35 0	35 6
13.	40 0	43 0	35 0	35 0
20.	42 0	46 0	37 0	37 0
27.	43 6	46 0	38 0	38 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
May 3.	248	24 23½	60	18 16
10.	248	25 24½	40	18 17
17.	281	25 24½	40	18 17
24.	200	27 26	50	20 —
31.	253	28 27	80	20 —

SEGGIEDEN, PERTHSHIRE *the Seat of* JAS HAY ESQR